

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 46-54 (8-11). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 45-59 (7-14). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 45-59 (7-14). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 44-57 (9-3). CHANNELE: Moderate to rough. ROVER: Sunny. Temp. 57-64 (14-1). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 33-51 (3-9). Yesterday's temp. 28-41 (-2-4).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Austria 12.5 F. Luxembourg 12.5 F.
Belgium 12.5 F. Morocco 12.5 F.
Denmark 20.0 F. Netherlands 12.5 F.
Euro-Ind. 12.5 F. Norway 2.0 F.
France 1.0 F. Portugal 18.0 F.
Germany 1.0 F. Spain 18.0 F.
Great Britain 1.0 F. Sweden 17.5 F.
Greece 1.0 F. Switzerland 12.5 F.
India 25.0 F. Turkey 12.5 F.
Italy 10.0 F. U.S. Army 20.0 F.
Israel 12.5 F. Yugoslavia 12.5 F.

No. 27,717

**

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1972

Established 1837



THE NEW ONE—Mrs. Nixon and her guides applauding a skit given for her entertainment yesterday as she toured a school in Peking. Story on Mrs. Nixon's day, Page 2.

Another Long Nixon-Chou Session Spurs Rumors of Cultural Accord

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 23 (NYT).—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai logged another four hours of private conversation today, sorting out their views of the world and working toward what both sides have said will be a sustained program of contacts in different fields between the peoples of the two countries.

It was the second consecutive day that the President and Mr. Chou conferred for four hours. Today's session, also attended by seven other officials and two interpreters, was followed by yet another kind of social experience—Mr. Chou's display of his fuchsia before 18,000 spectators in the indoor Capital Stadium. The premier escorted Mr. and Mrs. Nixon there tonight for a dazzling display of gymnastics and a dozen fierce rounds of badminton and table tennis.

The work and sightseeing routine will be reversed tomorrow, when the President plans to start the day with a drive to the Great Wall, 40 miles north. The summit meetings will resume in the afternoon and apparently will continue daily until Mr. Nixon's departure on Monday.

The White House had no comment on a story today by United Press International that the tentative agreement on exchanges of tourists, cultural attractions, students and news bureaus. There has never been much doubt since the President decided to come to China that some exchanges will ensue from these meetings, so officials could not directly deny the main drift of the report.

But they said that no information about the President's conversations here this week could possibly have come from any reliable source.

Whatever the basis of the reports now being written, a pre-diction of more trade, more tourists, more exchanges of scientists and students and correspondents seems fairly safe.

U.S., Saigon End Boycott Of Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The U.S. and Saigon delegations to the Vietnam peace negotiations agreed today to resume the talks with Hanoi and the Viet Cong tomorrow, following a week's suspension in protest against the holding of a leftist-dominated anti-war rally in Versailles.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation said: "In the expectation that the other side will be prepared to have a constructive exchange on our proposals as well as on theirs—the kind of an exchange which the other side has thus far refused—we have agreed to their proposal for holding the 14th plenary session on Feb. 24."

The Saigon delegation made a similar statement.

The United States and Saigon canceled last Thursday's meeting two weeks ago and gave no indication that they would resume the stalemated negotiations.

U.S. negotiator William J. Porter said earlier this month that the United States and Saigon would suspend the talks until they could "assess" the effects of the Versailles gathering on the peace negotiations.

The joint desire to arrange more contact became evident in last year's meetings between Mr. Chou and Henry A. Kissinger, who set up the summit conference.

The chances are that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou are concentrating not on the details of such exchanges but on how far they might go beyond people-to-people contact toward some kind of unofficial diplomatic dealing in the absence of embassies in each other's capital.

Beyond that, the talks must deal with the obstacle to those

contacts—the United States's continuing recognition of Taiwan and China's claim to sovereignty over the island. But even this problem was explored in detail last year, as is evident from the comments of both sides on the way to the summit. Accordingly, the President and the premier should now be embarked on a truly broad exchange of viewpoints clearing away 20 years of hostility and isolation.

Judging by what the premier showed the President tonight at the sports arena, there will be no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Viewing Nixon in Peking

Japan Increasingly Fearful Of China-U.S. Rapprochement

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Feelings of apprehension and even perturbation are becoming evident among Japanese government officials as President Nixon and Chinese leaders exchange smiles each night on Japanese television screens.

Any rapprochement between antagonists is welcomed in the interest of world peace. But Japan is wary of being upstaged as its major ally, the United States, seeks to improve relations with the People's Republic of China, Japan's major rival for influence in Asia. Japanese overtures to China have been spurned.

"We feel we have been left behind," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official reportedly told American Ambassador Armin H. Meyer when asked for his reaction.

Such concern for Japan's future position is being expressed in private conversations even though Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and others have clung publicly to American assurances that not much is expected to come out of the China visit and that relations between Washington and Tokyo would be unimpaired.

Premier Eisaku Sato, who has let himself express little more than "disappointment" over the manner of Washington's abrupt moves on China and trade, was in a peevish mood while watching live television coverage of the President's Peking arrival Monday.

Asked by Japanese newsmen for comment, he said of Mr. Nixon, "He called this a major event of the century." Then Mr. Sato left the room.

"Historic Switch"

But at the Foreign Ministry, a section chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau said: "Watching television, I realize this is a historic turnaround after all. I am shocked."

In the view of official American sources in Tokyo, Japanese leaders are "holding their breath and praying something dramatic won't happen."

Many Japanese also believe that the government would be relieved if the results are confined to, say, a private American trade office in China, cultural exchanges, visits by newsmen or release of Chinese-held prisoners or pledges for more consultations.

But if the talks brought agreement to, say, open an American interests section in the Swedish Embassy in Peking, or some obvious step toward diplomatic relations, an American official here said, "Then the whole house would fall in."

In that view, Mr. Sato and Mr. Fukuda, who hopes to succeed him as premier this year, would

appear to have erred in their cautious attitude toward Peking and in their close ties with Taiwan. Other political contenders for the leadership of the governing Liberal Democratic party would scramble to flaunt the most attractive policy to win Peking's approval.

Domestic Politics

Much of the apprehension over the Peking visit is thus tied up with Japanese domestic politics and the leadership of the next government.

But there are other factors. One is the fear that the United States might take advantage of the President's visit to crowd Japan's position as China's natural trade partner. Another is the vague fear that the mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States might be weakened to appease Peking or that China might be courted as a future counterweight to Japanese ambitions in Asia.

Such concern for Japan's future position is being expressed in private conversations even though Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and others have clung publicly to American assurances that not much is expected to come out of the China visit and that relations between Washington and Tokyo would be unimpaired.

Premier Eisaku Sato, who has let himself express little more than "disappointment" over the manner of Washington's abrupt moves on China and trade, was in a peevish mood while watching live television coverage of the President's Peking arrival Monday.

Asked by Japanese newsmen for comment, he said of Mr. Nixon, "He called this a major event of the century." Then Mr. Sato left the room.

"Historic Switch"

But at the Foreign Ministry, a section chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau said: "Watching television, I realize this is a historic turnaround after all. I am shocked."

In the view of official American sources in Tokyo, Japanese leaders are "holding their breath and praying something dramatic won't happen."

Many Japanese also believe that the government would be relieved if the results are confined to, say, a private American trade office in China, cultural exchanges, visits by newsmen or release of Chinese-held prisoners or pledges for more consultations.

But if the talks brought agreement to, say, open an American interests section in the Swedish Embassy in Peking, or some obvious step toward diplomatic relations, an American official here said, "Then the whole house would fall in."

In that view, Mr. Sato and Mr. Fukuda, who hopes to succeed him as premier this year, would

Luna Flies Back With Moon Dust

Return to Russia Set for Tomorrow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced today that its latest mooncraft, Luna-20, was on its way back to earth after having collected rock samples from a mountainous portion of the lunar surface.

A sealed container with the lunar material is to be recovered Friday, presumably within the Soviet Union.

The Russians appeared to be repeating the feat of Luna-16, which scooped up moon dust from a nearby site in the Sea of Fertility in September, 1970, and brought it to earth for study.

Comparative Study

The purpose of the current mission thus appears to be a comparative study of rock samples collected from sites only 75 miles apart, but located in totally different lunar environments of the low-lying sea and the upland nearby.

The Soviet space program, thus, continued to demonstrate its ability to do with unmanned craft some of the work carried out by American astronauts on the moon, namely the collection and return of rock samples as well as other scientific experiments.

The unmanned retrieval of lunar rock is presumably done at less cost and certainly at no risk to human life. The Luna-20 mission might thus revive arguments over the relative value of manned and unmanned exploration of the moon and ultimately of the planets.

The official press agency, Tass, in its latest progress report on the Luna-20 experiment, said the ascent stage of the spacecraft had lifted off at 1:58 a.m. today.

A commentator, A. Basilevsky, of the Institute of Space Research, said in Ivestia, the government newspaper, that the site had been selected in the hope that the rock sample might yield material ejected from the crater Apollonius C, which is about 8,000 feet deep and roughly six miles in diameter.

According to the Soviet calculations, the material now being carried back by Luna-20 should differ markedly from the sample collected by Luna-16 on the floor of the Sea of Fertility at a point 75 miles to the south.

Pinpoint Precision

Soviet scientific commentators of the current mission have focused on the ability of Luna-20 to make a landing with pinpoint precision in a remote upland area.

The landing site chosen for the craft was situated on the western flank of the small crater Apollonius C.

A commentator, A. Basilevsky, of the Institute of Space Research, said in Ivestia, the government newspaper, that the site had been selected in the hope that the rock sample might yield material ejected from the crater Apollonius C, which is about 8,000 feet deep and roughly six miles in diameter.

According to the Soviet calculations, the material now being carried back by Luna-20 should differ markedly from the sample collected by Luna-16 on the floor of the Sea of Fertility at a point 75 miles to the south.

Such concern for Japan's future position is being expressed in private conversations even though Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and others have clung publicly to American assurances that not much is expected to come out of the China visit and that relations between Washington and Tokyo would be unimpaired.

Premier Eisaku Sato, who has let himself express little more than "disappointment" over the manner of Washington's abrupt moves on China and trade, was in a peevish mood while watching live television coverage of the President's Peking arrival Monday.

Asked by Japanese newsmen for comment, he said of Mr. Nixon, "He called this a major event of the century." Then Mr. Sato left the room.

"Historic Switch"

But at the Foreign Ministry, a section chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau said: "Watching television, I realize this is a historic turnaround after all. I am shocked."

In the view of official American sources in Tokyo, Japanese leaders are "holding their breath and praying something dramatic won't happen."

Many Japanese also believe that the government would be relieved if the results are confined to, say, a private American trade office in China, cultural exchanges, visits by newsmen or release of Chinese-held prisoners or pledges for more consultations.

But if the talks brought agreement to, say, open an American interests section in the Swedish Embassy in Peking, or some obvious step toward diplomatic relations, an American official here said, "Then the whole house would fall in."

In that view, Mr. Sato and Mr. Fukuda, who hopes to succeed him as premier this year, would



Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Bundestag yesterday.

Final Vote in June

Bundestag Starts Off Debate On Bonn Treaties With East

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—West Germany's Bundestag opened debate today on ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's good-will treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, and the soberness of the initial discussion impressed everyone.

Previous exchanges in the lower house on the controversial treaties signed in 1970 had been among the sharpest and sometimes ugliest in recent parliamentary history here.

The aim of the first speakers on both sides was evidently to persuade more than to polemicize, in hopes of winning over some critical votes on an issue where the government coalition has a nominal majority of six or less.

Chancellor Brandt, intervening in this vein in the discussion during the afternoon, credited the conservative opposition with a desire for peace in Europe and appealed for the support of each deputy, saying: "There is no doubt what responsibility each of you carries."

This first Bundestag hearing on the treaties, which are the kernel of the Brandt government's Eastern policy of trying to normalize relations with Communist Europe, is scheduled to last 22 hours—until Friday noon.

Another hearing is due in May and the final vote in June.

Mr. Brandt, plainly confident and at ease, declared firmly at the outset that the two treaties left the divided-German nation free to determine its destiny at a later date and he insisted that

the German nation, "the work of more than 1,000 years," remained "a reality" regardless of its post-war division and present split into two states. "Germany, in its entirety, is not a nation-state in our time," he said. "But we are bound together by much more than a common language."

He went on: "A patriotic policy in Germany today can only be a European (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

MP's Attaché Case Suspected

Bomb Scares Sweep Britain As Police Seek IRA Gang

ALDERSHOT, England, Feb. 23 (AP).—A wave of bomb scares hit Britain today while police hunted the terrorists of the outlawed Irish Republican Army that bombed a military base near London yesterday, killing seven persons.

Victims of the blast at the Aldershot headquarters of Britain's 16th Parachute Brigade were five waitresses, a gardener and a Catholic army chaplain recently decorated for bravery in strife-torn Northern Ireland.

An explosive charge estimated at 100 pounds of gelignite blew them to pieces. Another 17 persons were injured.

Police in Aldershot cleared a 400-yard stretch of road today after an anonymous caller claiming to be from the IRA said a second bomb had been planted in a car near the Town Hall. The threat proved a hoax.

Security tightened at government installations across the country. Even a black attaché case left in the House of Commons by a member of Parliament was checked for a possible bomb. None was found.

British police raided homes of Irishmen in London and the surrounding area, and pulled in 30 people for questioning.

They were trying to trace the getaway car used by the IRA bomb gang.

Bernadette Devlin, fiery leader of militant Catholics in Ulster, described yesterday's Aldershot explosion as an act of retaliation which went "horribly wrong."

The 24-year-old member of Parliament had said three weeks ago she wouldn't "shed a single tear" for any soldiers the IRA killed in revenge for the Jan. 30 "Bloody Sunday" deaths of 13 Londonderry civilians in a clash with paratroopers.

Today she said in a London interview, "What happened in Aldershot yesterday was a tragedy. Innocent working-class people totally uninvolved in the problems of Northern Ireland lost their lives as a result of the situation there."

"I never suspected that I was a target of the hijack. This never occurred to me. I was not certain I was going to be aboard."

"I've been scared before, but never for so long. I was awfully scared at times... I am greatly relieved to be finally safe."

The young Kennedy, who has long hair, was turned away from an Aden club when he went for a swim this morning because he was not a member. So he went for a swim in the sea at a nearby beach.

Mr. Kennedy, looking relaxed after his experience yesterday, offered to help mediate with the hijackers for the release of the crew. But British officials, who look after American interests here, thought this unwise, and persuaded him not to.

On his arrival in Athens, Mr. Kennedy said: "My only thought is to get the first plane out of Europe and go to my mother."

Another passenger, Vivienne Bailey, 12, of Hong Kong, told how the man, she was sitting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

MPs Rush Law To Justify Army Actions in Ulster

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—A Northern Ireland court decision today threw doubt on the power of British soldiers in Ulster, and here in London Parliament took urgent action to undo the decision.

The High Court of Northern Ireland ruled this morning that a regulation empowering army officers to make gatherings of people a nuisance was invalid. Its reasoning also affected army power to search, enter homes and make arrests without warrant.

The court found that all these activities, authorized by the provincial government at Stormont, conflict with Ulster's basic charter. That is a 1920 British law.

The 1920 act specifies that the rights given to the provincial government do not include any power to legislate "in respect of the armed forces." This was the clause that the Ulster court found controlling.

An English High Court judge rejected the same argument just last summer. Thus, in ordinary circumstances, the government would have appealed today's decision to the highest court of Britain, the House of Lords.

But Prime Minister Edward Heath and his government feared that chaos would set in in the beleaguered province unless they acted at once. For example, anyone arrested by the army over recent months could have sued.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling therefore asked the House of Commons today to act at once on a short bill in effect reversing the court's interpretation of law. He said it was "clearly a matter of great urgency."

Ordinarily Parliament takes months to consider any bill. It must have a second reading in the Houses of Commons and Lords—the vote in principle—and then go through a careful committee stage.

But all that can be suspended in emergencies, and the process went into action tonight. The two houses were prepared to sit through the night if necessary to complete action on all stages of the bill.

The way was cleared for action (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).



Cathal Goulding sr.

8 IRA Chiefs Arrested by Dublin Police

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Eight leading members of the Irish Republican Army were seized today.

The police raids, last night and this morning, followed the bomb explosion yesterday at the officers' mess of a parachute brigade at Aldershot that left seven persons dead.

Following the explosion, the official wing of the IRA in Dublin claimed responsibility and said it was a reprisal for the killing of 13 persons by paratroopers in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on Jan. 30.

The IRA said in a statement here today that the men responsible for the explosion had returned safely to Dublin. But in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, a nationwide hunt for anyone connected with the blast.

Arrested in the police raids, ordered by Premier Jack Lynch, were: Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the official wing of the IRA; his son, Cathal Jr.; Tony Rafferty, John Garland, Michael Ryan, Jeremiah Kelleher, Dick Spicer and Seamus Murphy.

All were detained under a government act that enables police to hold suspects for 48 hours without charging them.

Some of the IRA men wanted for questioning have escaped the dragnet—including Tomas MacGiolla, president of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the official IRA.

There was a general feeling in Dublin today that the seizures were a test of public reaction and that possible further crack-downs on both the official and the provisional wings of the IRA were planned.

After 16 Months, Angela Davis Wins Right to Release in Bail

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP).—A judge ruled today that Angela Davis could be released on bail, allowing her to be freed after 16 months' imprisonment on murder-kidnap charges, her attorney said.

Howard Moore Jr., chief attorney for the black-revolutionary, emerged from a closed hearing and told newsmen that Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aranson had agreed to set bail. He did not give an amount.

"We got what we came for," Mr. Moore told about 100 of Miss Davis's supporters as he emerged from the court with a broad smile.

The group responded with a loud cheer.

Mr. Moore left quickly, saying he was going to his office to prepare necessary legal papers.

The defense sought bail for Miss Davis after the California Supreme Court last week outlawed capital punishment. Under state law, crimes punishable by the death penalty have been nonbailable offenses.

A group calling itself the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis announced before today's hearing that it had made arrangements to secure her freedom if the court agreed.

"We have Miss Davis's bail ready should it be set today," a spokesman for the committee said. "We also have a place for her to live."

Miss Davis, 28, is to go on trial Monday on murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges.

She is accused of furnishing four guns used in the San Rafael courthouse shooting Aug. 7, 1970. Four men died in the violence—a judge, two convicts and a youth who helped the convicts in an escape attempt.



Joseph Kennedy 3d in the airport at Aden yesterday.

هكدام الركن

To Justify Troops' Actions

Parliament Rushes Law on Ulster

(Continued from Page 1) when the leader of the Labor opposition, Harold Wilson, made clear that his party would not object as a body.

If there was no legislation, Mr. Wilson said, some in Ulster might "invite people to an orgy of violence tonight in the hope that troops would be inhibited in dealing with it."

The bill would make members of the armed forces immune, retroactively, for any action taken in the past that might be deemed unlawful under today's court decision. The British troops have been policing Northern Ireland since 1969.

Shortly after 11 p.m. the Commons gave the bill its second reading and immediately went on to the next stage. No vote was taken.

Bernadette Devlin, the radical Catholic member for Ulster, tried

to force a division. But she could not find another member to act as a second teller, and under the rules her attempt to have a vote therefore failed.

Today's decision arose from the prosecution of five men for the killing of a British officer. One of the convicted men was a leading Catholic opposition member of the Stormont Parliament, John Hume.

Habeas Corpus

After conviction, the five sought release on writs of habeas corpus, claiming that the Special Powers Act authorizing such army activity was beyond Stormont's rights under the 1920 law. The court upheld this argument. Unusually for a British court, the judges acted very much like the United States Supreme Court in measuring a state law against the federal constitution, and the

court found that it did not grant the necessary authority to the local legislature.

But unlike the American situation, where the Constitution is supreme, Parliament in Britain always has the power to change the fundamental law. That is what the government asked it to do tonight.

In any case, Mr. Maudling made clear that the new bill would not affect Mr. Hume and his four co-defendants. There will be no right to prosecute them again for violating the officer's orders.

Belfast Funeral

BELFAST, Feb. 23 (UPI). — With screams of "keep your filthy British hands off our dead," hundreds of Catholic women charged British troops today when the soldiers tried to interfere in an Irish Republican Army funeral.

"Let us bury our dead in peace," one of them shrieked in the face of a trooper as the horse moved forward, flailing in all directions with umbrellas, handbags and shopping baskets.

The fighting broke out during the funeral of four men killed Monday when their automobile exploded and burned in a Protestant section of the city. They were identified the following morning as members of the outlawed IRA.

The funeral cortege moved out of Catholic Belfast shortly after 10:30 a.m. and snaked its way through Falls Road, one of the IRA's home districts in the city.

When it paused by Leeson Street, a group of men, clad in green berets and dark glasses of the IRA stepped forward to fire a volley of six shots over the coffin—a direct violation of a law laid down by the Northern Ireland government.

When troops flanking the procession tried to break through the crowd to the men the women went into action.

Other Bombings

In Andersonstown, another Belfast Catholic stronghold, troops stalked a sniper on the grounds of a housing estate, unaware that an IRA bomb squad was planting explosives at the base they had just left. The charge, an estimated 50 pounds of gelignite, failed to detonate, an army spokesman said.

"These people are no respecters of persons," he said, "especially so soon after Aldershot. No warning was given about this bomb... If it had gone off there would have been extensive and widespread casualties. Will they never learn?"

In Dungleigh, about 20 miles east of Londonderry, a bomb demolished a gasoline station and an army observation post next door to a station of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force. A police spokesman said a sentry in the observation post suffered minor injuries and shock but had a "miraculous" escape. He said the bombing appeared to be "an Aldershot-type" attack.

A Major Charge Dropped Against Heath Assailant

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (Reuters). — A Brussels court today dropped a serious charge against Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski, who threw ink at British Prime Minister Edward Heath here last month at a ceremony to sign Britain's accession treaty to the Common Market.

Her lawyer, Georges Barbey, said she would probably be tried by a three-man magistrate's court here next Wednesday. She faces charges of using forged documents, damaging Mr. Heath's property (his clothing) and forgery in obtaining a press pass.

The prosecution dropped its main charge against Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, after Mr. Barbey argued that a 19th-century law providing for a lifetime's hard labor for assaulting a foreign head of government was intended to protect a head of state such as a president or king, and not a prime minister like Mr. Heath.

Mr. Barbey said he expected Miss Kwiatkowski to be given a suspended sentence. She has been in jail here since Jan. 22.

The prosecution dropped its main charge against Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, after Mr. Barbey argued that a 19th-century law providing for a lifetime's hard labor for assaulting a foreign head of government was intended to protect a head of state such as a president or king, and not a prime minister like Mr. Heath.

Mr. Barbey said he expected Miss Kwiatkowski to be given a suspended sentence. She has been in jail here since Jan. 22.

The prosecution dropped its main charge against Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, after Mr. Barbey argued that a 19th-century law providing for a lifetime's hard labor for assaulting a foreign head of government was intended to protect a head of state such as a president or king, and not a prime minister like Mr. Heath.

Mr. Barbey said he expected Miss Kwiatkowski to be given a suspended sentence. She has been in jail here since Jan. 22.

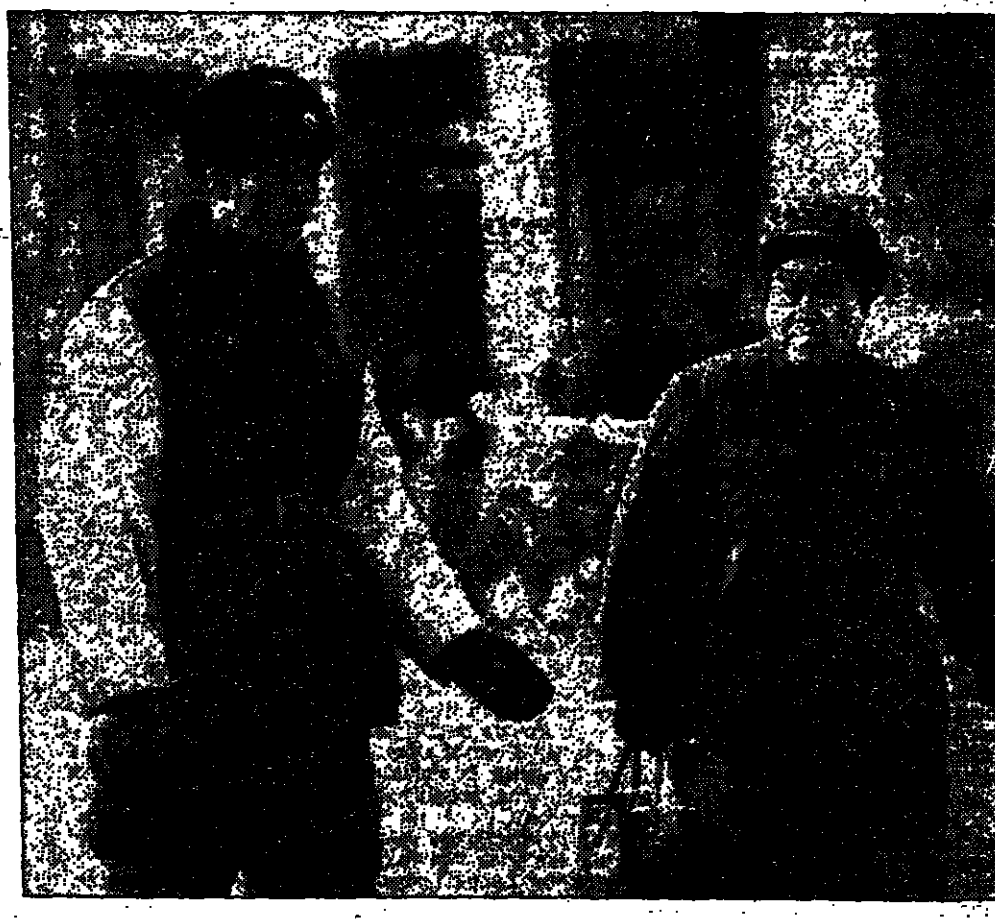
The prosecution dropped its main charge against Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, after Mr. Barbey argued that a 19th-century law providing for a lifetime's hard labor for assaulting a foreign head of government was intended to protect a head of state such as a president or king, and not a prime minister like Mr. Heath.



Street Scenes...

At least four passersby had smiles for the photographer, in this case Horst Faas, yesterday as the first flakes of a snowfall began to drop on Peking. Earlier, while a pale winter sun could still cast a weak shadow, a woman and her two children were photographed coming out of an apparently well-stocked food store. And the corner policeman drew a suspicious look from a passing woman who was typically dressed in the padded cotton "uniform" and cap.

Associated Press.



Another Long Nixon-Chou Session in Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

problem in arranging Chinese athletic shows for Americans. The Nixon and their delegation clearly enjoyed the arena display, from the snappy opening parade of the athletes to the slashing ping-pong match at the end in which the three-time world champion, Chu Tzu-hua, an inmate of the top leadership here, was defeated by the brilliant defensive play of Chang Hsien-lin, 21-22.

Gymnasts swirled and tumbled in breathtaking configurations on the rings, bars, horses, mats and beams while applause echoed around the giant gym. Adding to the spectacle were the bright red, yellow and green sweaters and scarves of thousands of youngsters in the stands—the first real escape the visiting Americans have had from the unrelieved blue padding of the crowds in the streets.

The arena crowd was the largest encountered by the Nixons here so far and it was decorous in its greeting for the visitors. Seated in blocks apparently assigned to party workers, army, navy and air force units and other groups, including athletic clubs and sports fans, the crowd waited almost decorously for the Nixons' entrance. It then offered warm applause for the dignitaries who included the American delegation. Mr. Chou and many of his aides.

There was not much obvious neck-cracking toward the box holding the guests of honor. Nor did anyone attempt to crowd against the barriers behind the box in a bid for a greeting, autograph or wave, American style. The athletes applauded the dignitaries at the end and, as is customary here, they applauded back.

On their third evening in town, the Nixons and other guests saw their first genuine Chinese limbo and etiquette. And they saw, as they had in the ballroom the night before, that whatever color the Chinese may lack in their ordinary surroundings is surely compensated by the brilliant hues at their spectacles.

Romania Paper Praises Visit, Officials Lament Soviet Stand

BUCHAREST, Feb. 23 (AP). — Romania's Communist party newspaper today welcomed President Nixon's China visit as an "important positive act" with broad international impact. Privately, Romanian officials assailed the Soviet Union for denouncing the trip.

In a 700-word editorial, *Schimbarea*, the party newspaper, said the visit underscored the need for a "realistic appreciation of the role of People's China."

"It stated that the Nixon visit reflected the 'prestige of People's China and the might of Socialism in the world,' thus rejecting the Soviet view that it is an attempt to split the world Communist movement."

Privately, Romanian observers voiced shock at the fresh violence of the anti-Chinese campaign mounted by Moscow and the other Warsaw Pact allies at the time of the Nixon visit.

They said the Soviet propaganda appeared aimed at linking the visit to new American bombing raids in Indochina, thus conjuring the vision of a cynical American-Chinese understanding.

"It is a campaign of utter hatred that seems most illogical," one observer said. "It certainly does not help to make us feel more optimistic in our efforts to mediate between Moscow and Peking."

With Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger at today's formal conference were John Holdridge and Winston Lord, of the National Security Council staff. With Premier Chou sat Chiao Kuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister; Chang Wen-chin of the Foreign Ministry; Wang Hui-hung of the protocol office; Chao Chih-hua of the premier's staff and two interpreters, Chi Chao-chang and Tang Wen-sheng, known in her native New York as Nancy Tang.

News Analysis

China's Warmth Toward Visit May Reflect Internal Politics

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 23 (NYT). — The extraordinary publicity that the Chinese authorities are suddenly giving to President Nixon's visit is spectacular and significant in itself. But crucial questions are left unanswered: What motives—domestic as well as diplomatic—prompted the Peking government to such an elaborate display of its new and still shapeless relationship with the United States? What hopes, enthusiasms and policy expectations lay behind the public's enormous curiosity?

For a time Monday, it appeared that the events here might prove to be secondary to the propaganda consequences abroad. Much of the world was watching on television as the President and his hosts dined glasses merrily and celebrated each other's good intentions. But the Chinese people were told virtually nothing except that the President had wanted to come and that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had courteously agreed. The studied coolness of the initial reception only reinforced that tone.

But now that has changed, to the point where it seems no longer sufficient to suggest that the Chinese leaders were content to use this event for their purposes abroad—to undermine still further the claims of independence by the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan and to cause their rivals in the Soviet Union further anxiety about the new Peking-Washington relationship.

Special Implications There is nothing unalterable in China, of course, about the proclamation of the new line of cordiality toward the United States. It could change in an instant as it has before. But the new line after decades of fairly steady hostility, cannot fail to have special connotations and consequences.

The commotion in the streets—where the official newspaper, *People's Daily*, was sold out in two hours—was probably the least of these consequences. A far more important one is the implied boast that China's flexibility in international affairs is historic reality, and credit from the conspicuous manager of that flexibility and the author of the principles of coexistence, Premier Chou En-lai.

Here is an indication, also, that the xenophobia brought in by the tumultuous Cultural Revolution may be ended. What develops now will not seem to resemble a Soviet-style "thaw," but there are undoubtedly important segments of Chinese society that count heavily upon cultural, scientific and intellectual exchanges with the West and probably with the United States.

And, at the least, the investments made in the reception for Mr. Nixon by the Chinese represent formal notice that the United States has ceased to be Peking's principal enemy—ceased perhaps to be an enemy at all.

That leaves the Soviet Union as the main menace in the Chinese outlook. It can also have the effect of signifying a major change in the investment of scarce resources away from the Chinese Navy and Air Force, which have clamored for the most advanced weapons and technologies to prepare themselves against the United States, and toward the army and more conventional heavy industry, which are needed for an effective defense against the Russians.

As far as outsiders have been able to determine, the struggle over investments in China, as in the Soviet Union, is intimately related to the struggles for political power.

It is Mr. Chou and the army generals and the elders of the government bureaucracy who

have always been associated with orderly industrial development and a moderate, stable foreign policy with Western nations. It is they who appear to have regained prominence here as the Cultural Revolution spent itself. And it is they who appear to be presenting themselves as the loyal and successful executors of Maoist policies during the Nixon visit.

Mrs. Nixon Enthuses at A Commune

PEKING, Feb. 23 (AP). — Mrs. Patricia Nixon walked through a light snowstorm today to visit an agricultural commune and then charmed workers at a glass factory, inviting the revolutionary committee leaders there to visit the United States.

At the Peking glassware factory, she spotted some small, green glass elephants. "Ah, the elephants!" she exclaimed. "The symbol of our [Republican] party!"

She chatted with at least 20 of the 530 workers, most of them girls. She put an arm around individual girls as she asked questions.

Wearing a red coat and green scarf, she watched them work on a wide range of glassware, including the 12 signs of the zodiac and colorful ponies.

At one stage she clasped her head in a blast of heat. She cried: "Oh, my hair! I thought it would burn my hair!" She relaxed when she discovered that the heat came from an exhaust vent.

She was served later in the white-washed display room and the houses and committees led her. Chou En-lai invited Mrs. Nixon to visit the factory again.

An Invitation "I hope you'll be able to come and see us," she replied. "I will not be able to show you a glass factory like this, but I'll show you something else."

At the end of the visit she was given two small glass animals—a rooster and a crane—and a large glass magnolia.

"My, it's a wonderful surprise," she said. "The crane is very good luck. Long life and all that."

Earlier, she had trudged through a bitterly heavy snow that glistened in her hair to visit the 4,000-acre evergreen people's commune, where 40,000 persons live in 9,000 households. She was at the commune, west of Peking, for 90 minutes.

She mingled with schoolchildren, marveled at mid-winter cultivation of vegetables under glass and admired some pigs in a pen.

At the commune's clinic Mrs. Nixon saw an application of acupuncture, the ancient Chinese medical treatment based on insertion of long needles into the flesh. "It didn't look painful," she remarked after gazing at the gray-haired woman patient with half a dozen needles protruding from her arm and leg.

Mrs. Nixon was captivated by the schoolchildren. "They're adorable," she said.

The factory's revolutionary committee leader on the products and said, "I hope we'll see them in our country some day. We'll go into a store and we'll see your products and I'll think of all of you."

To 8-year-olds learning multiplication—several of them gave wrong answers while she was there—Mrs. Nixon said that she brought greetings from all the children of America.

Music pupils serenaded her with a song about "our great leader Chairman Mao" and a leader called "Mr. a Little Member of the Communist Party."

Later she was taken into a simply furnished home, with kitchen, dining room, living room and bedroom all in one. Cooking was done over coals, but the house had electricity—and the customary portrait of Mao Tse-tung on one wall.

WEATHER

	° F	
ALBANY	10	Partly cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	10	Clear
ANCONA	3	Very cloudy
ATLANTA	3	Very cloudy
BALTIMORE	14	Very cloudy
BELLEVILLE	15	Very cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	15	Very cloudy
BOSTON	2	Partly cloudy
BUFFALO	6	Overcast
CAIRO	24	Very cloudy
CALCUTTA	12	Very cloudy
COLUMBIA	3	Very cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	Very cloudy
DUNDEE	10	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	14	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	9	Overcast
HAMBURG	9	Overcast
INDIANAPOLIS	2	Very cloudy
JAKARTA	18	Very cloudy
LONDON	14	Partly cloudy
LONDON	6	Overcast
MILAN	10	Overcast
MOSCOW	3	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	30	Clear
MUNICH	5	Overcast
NEW YORK	3	Snow
NEW YORK	3	Very cloudy
NICE	14	Very cloudy
PARIS	6	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	4	Snow
ROME	14	Very cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	7	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	Cloudy
TOKYO	20	Very cloudy
VIENNA	11	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	Overcast
WASHINGTON	1	Overcast
ZURICH	3	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 a.m., others at 2:00 p.m.)

Joseph Kennedy 3d Handles His Crises in Family Style

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT). — Joseph Patrick Kennedy 3d has had a lot of adventure in his 19 years. He has been a mountain guide on the glaciers of Mt. Rainier in the state of Washington, herded antelope on horseback in Africa, tried his hand at bullfighting in Spain, and worked as a crewman aboard a sailboat across the Atlantic.

Joseph Kennedy also has had a lot of misfortune. His father, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, died of an assassin's bullet in June, 1968, as did his uncle, President John F. Kennedy, in November, 1963. He suffered through the aftermath of the tragic accident in which another uncle, Sen. Edward

Jet Hijackers Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

next to in the jumbo jet turned out to be one of the hijackers. "He was middle-aged—about 39 or 40," she said. "When he came back from the toilet brandishing a gun I thought, 'My goodness, that's the man who was sitting next to me.'"

She said the hijackers brandished guns and threatened passengers occasionally. "They were not violent, but a bit crisp," she said.

Mrs. Harrison Moody, of El Segundo, Calif., said she found out the flight had been hijacked as "I saw people coming out of first class and I said to my husband, 'Do you think the first class caught fire or that we've been hijacked?'"

"At that moment a stewardess came over and said, 'I am sorry I can't serve you coffee or tea because we have been hijacked.' She said it so calmly."

Nicholas Galanis, of Athens, said he has no complaints about the treatment he received during the hijacking, but added: "Although during the first two hours, when they asked me to keep their hands up, everything we lowered our hands and hijackers whipped us with their pistols."

Beirut Court Says Tass Labeled 2; Must Pay \$32,000

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (AP). — The official Soviet news agency Tass was ordered to pay a total of 100,000 Lebanese pounds (\$32,000) today in two libel actions.

The court decisions, subject to appeal, were taken in default as the Tass local manager, Raymond Saadeh, did not attend the hearings.

The claimants, parliament member Ahmad Esber and Paired Chehab, former director-general of security, had each claimed damages of one million Lebanese pounds (\$320,000) after Tass carried a story that they had worked as agents for British intelligence in the Middle East.

Comecon Forms Six-Nation Firm In Nuclear Field

WARSAW, Feb. 23 (UPI). — Six member countries of the Communist Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) have signed an agreement to set up an international company—Interatom—intended to undertake nuclear research and development, the Communist party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* said today.

The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and East Germany signed the agreement yesterday, the paper said.

The two other Comecon countries—Romania and Mongolia—were unwilling to confirm whether their representatives had taken part in the negotiations to set up the company.

Bundestag Starts Off Debate On Bonn Treaties With East

(Continued from Page 1)

policy. Nations remain what they are, but not the states."

The chancellor offered to regulate West Germany's relations with East Germany in a bilateral pact renouncing the use of force in mutual relations.

Amplifying on Mr. Brandt's statement, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel pointed out that the governments of the United States, Britain and France had expressly supported Bonn's efforts toward reconciliation with East Europe. He said the government's policy was preferable to the "German inclination toward political escapism."

Answering for the powerful opposition, the Christian Democratic floor leader, Rainer Barzel, accused the Brandt-Scheel coalition of "giving everything away" to the Russians and Poles in the treaties and obtaining "nothing for the Germans."

Mr. Barzel said the government had "masked" nefarious aspects of the treaties. He called the pacts "incomplete, imbalanced and liable to misinterpretation."

In view of this, he said, the government should postpone ratification or "let the treaties lie."

Herbert Wehner, his opposite number as floor leader of the Social Democrats, called Mr. Barzel's statement a "rational maneuver between a yes and a no."

Mr. Barzel and his fellow conservatives devoted much of their time to picturing the Soviet leadership and Communism as an urgent danger to West Germany. They dwelt on recent border incidents—shootings and minefield maimings of East German escapees on the frontier between the two German states. He and other conservatives said the danger of Communism was already present here in the activities of "radicals" in West Germany's universities.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. OFE 65-35

High Court to Hear Gravel's Appeal on Pentagon Papers

By Fred Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Sen. Mike Gravel's legal effort to stop a federal grand jury in Boston from investigating arrangements he made for publication of the secret Pentagon papers will be heard later this spring by the Supreme Court.

The court announced yesterday that it will hear, before it adjourns in June, appeals growing out of the unprecedented litigation between the senator and the Justice Department over the impact of congressional privilege upon the grand jury's investigation of Pentagon papers investigation.

Meanwhile, court stays have frozen the grand jury's inquiry of any matters touching the Alaska Democrat's role in the publication of the secret documents in book form by the Beacon Press.

It could not be learned what effect, if any, this would have on the Boston grand jury's related investigation of possible law violations growing out of publication of the documents by The New York Times and other newspapers.

Rarely Invoked Clause

At issue is the reach of Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution, a seldom-invoked provision that

members of both houses of Congress "shall not be questioned in any other place" on account of "any speech or debate in either house."

Sen. Gravel obtained a copy of the Pentagon papers at the height of the government's legal efforts to block The New York Times and other newspapers from continuing publication of their contents. In an emotional midnight subcommittee hearing, he tearfully read long passages into the record and then published them in the Congressional Record.

He later arranged for them to be published by the Beacon Press, a nonprofit publishing division of the Unitarian Universalist Association.

The Boston grand jury subpoenaed Leonard Rodberg, an aide to Sen. Gravel, officials of the Beacon Press and Howard Weber, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, which had declined the senator's offer to publish the material.

Decision Appealed

When lawyers for Sen. Gravel tried to block testimony by all these witnesses on grounds it violated his congressional privilege, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit handed down a decision that displeased both the senator and the Justice Department. Both appealed to the Supreme Court.

The First Circuit held that Sen. Gravel's role in the publication was shielded by the "speech and debate" clause. Thus, it said, his aides could not be questioned about actions they took in arranging the publication. But it held they could be asked about contacts they had with the anti-war movement or the publishing world before they went to work for him, and that third parties could be asked about contacts with his office.

The Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday on another aspect of publications when it considered the case of Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter in San Francisco, who refused on First Amendment grounds to testify before a grand jury there that was investigating the Black Panther party.

Rehnquist to Stay

Justice William R. Rehnquist, who had been expected by lawyers in the case-involving some government counsel—to disqualify himself from the case, indicated that he would take part by remaining behind the bench and asking questions during the arguments.

When he was an assistant attorney general, Justice Rehnquist took part in the preparation of the Justice Department's guidelines for prosecuting journalists, and on at least one occasion he participated in a public panel discussion in which he defended the Justice Department's subpoenaing of Mr. Caldwell. Justices never give reasons for staying in or stepping out of cases.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals holding that Mr. Caldwell could not even have to enter the secret of the grand jury's beyond anything that has been decided and seems to go too far.

He added that "reporters are citizens and retain the responsibilities of citizenship." If the court should rule that the First Amendment shields reporters from having to comply fully with grand jury subpoenas, he said, it will be difficult to deny the same right to book-writers, academic researchers and "street-corner orators."

High Court Backs Indiana Recount

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Supreme Court overruled a lower court today and declared that the 1970 re-election of Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., is subject to a state recount.

Sen. Hartke was declared winner of the contest by a margin of 4,283 out of more than 1.7 million ballots. The losing Republican candidate, former representative Richard L. Roudsbrugh, filed recount petitions in 11 counties, and recount commissions were appointed for a number of precincts.

But Sen. Hartke had won a ruling on Dec. 17, 1970, by a special three-judge federal panel in Indianapolis, stopping the recount. The panel held the state recount law was unconstitutional and had been repudiated three times by the Indiana Supreme Court. That decision was reversed today in an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart.

Airline Sues for Kennedy '68 Campaign Fares

By Tom Braden

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—A suit for \$416,000 against the estate of Robert F. Kennedy for bills incurred during the former senator's 1968 campaign will be filed this week in a New York court by American Airlines.

"We assume they have the money somewhere," said Gene S. Overbrook, American's vice-president and general counsel. "We can't write this off because it would be a political contribution. That's against the law."

Mr. Overbrook has told Stephen Smith, Mr. Kennedy's brother-in-law and the manager of his 1968 race for the Democratic nomination for president, the "pressure from stockholders" made the suit necessary. But Mr. Overbrook has



John Glenn, daughter and wife at plaque unveiling.

Glenn Honored at Cape Kennedy For Historic Orbit 10 Years Ago

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—More than 3,000 persons cheered former astronaut John H. Glenn Jr. yesterday as his wife and daughter unveiled a plaque commemorating his flight 10 years ago as the first American to orbit the earth.

The celebration took place at Launch Complex 14, from which Mr. Glenn started his historic flight.

"Space is not a pleasure cruise for an individual," Mr. Glenn said. "It's research at the highest level and it is difficult to tell where it will go from here."

The official celebration was delayed until yesterday because of the Washington's Birthday holiday.

3 of Original Crew

In the crowd were several former members of the Project Mercury team that helped put Mr. Glenn in orbit and three other members of the original seven-member astronaut crew: Adm. Alan B. Shepard Jr., Donald K. Slayton and Gordon Cooper.

Mr. Glenn's wife Anna and his daughter unveiled the plaque which reads: "The first American to travel around this planet began his three-orbit flight from this launch complex in Friendship 7 at 9:47 a.m., Feb. 20, 1968."

"Project Mercury was a vital step on man's journey to the moon," Mr. Glenn, who has a business interest in a hotel chain and is on the board of directors of two companies, lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Eight Months Late

Conferees Set U.S. Aid Funds At \$2.6 Billion for Fiscal '72

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—House-Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a \$2.6 billion foreign-aid appropriation for fiscal 1972.

Agreement on the bill, which also carries \$550 million for other agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Cuban refugee program, came eight months after the start of the fiscal year.

The aid total is about \$900 million below President Nixon's request.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Appropriations Subcommittee, William Proxmire, D., Wis., outvoted by his own conferees in his effort to maintain the Senate position against raising military assistance, refused to sign the conference report and said he will vote against the bill.

The House may vote on the compromise today, according to chairman Otto Passman, D., La., of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid.

Key Decisions

In key decisions yesterday, the conferees raised supporting assistance (war-related economic aid) from the Senate's \$400 million to \$550 million, only \$25 million below the House figure.

Military assistance, which Sen. Proxmire dikes, was set at \$500 million, compared with an initial Senate figure of \$350 million. Development loans, for which the House had voted \$350 million and the Senate \$150 million, was split at \$200 million.

The conferees followed the Senate bill in restoring money for the United Nations Development Fund, voting \$137 million. The House had provided only \$41 million for international organizations, including the United Nations.

also heard from former employees who were laid off for economy reasons. "They complained," he said, "that if the company was in such a bind it had to lay off its people, it should collect its overdue accounts."

The stockholder pressure, according to Mr. Overbrook, came from Republicans and "arch-conservatives." For three years, he said, he has been telling complaining stockholders that the Republican national committee owed more than \$150,000 and Richard M. Nixon nearly \$70,000. But when Republican bills were passed recently, this excuse, he explained, became obsolete.

American's suit against the Kennedy estate is the second to be filed by the airline against 1968 presidential contenders. A suit against former Sen. Eugene McCarthy for past due bills of \$135,000 was revealed last week. The McCarthy suit also lists John M. Safer of Maryland and Stephen Quigley of Washington as liable for the debt, Mr. Safer, a sculptor, was a large contributor to Mr. McCarthy's 1968 campaign. Mr. Quigley is the former senator's brother-in-law.

Humphrey Owes, Too

American has not sued Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., who still owes \$138,762 to American from his 1968 presidential race.

Mr. McCarthy's last finance director, Thomas McCoy of Washington, D.C., has advised Mr. McCarthy to make no public state-

Motivated by Irving Hoax

Hughes Reportedly Agrees To an Authorized Biography

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Howard Hughes has accepted the urging of some of his most trusted employees and agreed reluctantly that an authorized biography of him be prepared under their direction, a Hughes Tool Co. source said yesterday.

Mr. Hughes' motivation for the on-character decision to talk about himself was his objections to the purported "autobiography" that was bought from Clifford Irving by McGraw-Hill, Inc. His employees have told him that an authorized biography would help to stop such false biographies from appearing.

He also has become disturbed by disclosures that 83-year-old Noah Dietrich soon will publish a book based on his recollections of his 33 years as chief executive officer of the Hughes enterprises.

Because of Mr. Hughes' serious erratic behavior when publicity about him is concerned, it is not thought to be entirely certain that he will allow his employees to publish their biography of him, even after agreeing that they can go ahead with it. He has fought hard over the years to prevent biographies of him from being published.

The announcement of the book project has not been made by spokesmen for the Hughes Tool Co., but a company source confirmed last night that the book had been authorized and that discussions regarding producing the work were under way.

The Truth

[Hollywood columnist] Marilyn Beck broke the story yesterday that Mr. Hughes had ordered his aides to gather material for his authorized autobiography. Quoting a Hughes associate, Miss Beck said that the industrialist is considering an appearance on closed-circuit television to tell "the truth" about himself.

Miss Beck also said that work on the autobiography was already under way and that Mr. Hughes would personally oversee the editing of the manuscript. Publication is scheduled for early next year.

The source quoted by The New York Times said no author had been selected.

The author, when selected, will have access to the mass of detailed information about Mr. Hughes that has been gathered during the last four years by Rosemont Enterprises Inc., a company controlled by the Hughes.

Rosemont said McGraw-Hill Magazine and Mr. Irving to block publication of the "autobiography," which Mr. Irving said was based on "interviews" with Mr. Hughes. Since then, Mr. Irving's lawyers have told government lawyers that Mr. Irving did not see Hughes.

Source close to the Hughes Tool Co. said that Frank W. Gay, a senior vice-president, played a leading role in persuading Mr. Hughes to agree that the "biographical project could proceed."

Mr. Gay has worked for Mr. Hughes for more than 25 years, and was one of his executive assistants. It was Mr. Gay, source said, who set up the system wherein Mr. Hughes lives in total seclusion, except for the company of a handful of executive assistants, one of whom is with him at all times.

Mr. Gay works from an office in Encino, Calif., and it is under his direction that the Rosemont computer project has been under way for about four years.

Computer File

In this project, everything that has been made public about Mr. Hughes—books, magazine articles, newspaper articles, films, newsreels—is copied and indexed. The indexes are cross-filed, and the entire file is placed in a computer, where it is quickly retrievable.

It has not been learned to what degree Mr. Hughes will cooperate in the writing of a book about his life.

It would be possible for a book about him to be written that would treat his remarkable life fully, and be drawn only from the file that is stored in the computer in Encino, sources said.

However, this would lack the perspective of a look at his almost seven decades of life that a biographer would have if Mr. Hughes could be called upon to answer specific questions.

The closest thing that he has

Suit by Hughes in N.Y. State May Cause Extradition Fight

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Howard Hughes, the billionaire last seen in public in 1967, may have made himself vulnerable yesterday to being subpoenaed to come to New York from his hideaway in Nicaragua.

He did so by making himself for the first time a plaintiff in one of the rash of court suits which have been filed since Clifford Irving claimed to have written an "autobiography" of the reclusive, a book that Mr. Hughes has disavowed.

Mr. Hughes joined Rosemont Enterprises Inc., a company which claims exclusive rights to biographical material on Mr. Hughes, in a state supreme court suit to ban sale of sweatshirts and buttons with Mr. Hughes' picture and name in shops in New York.

Justice Lefkowitz ordered Mr. Hughes to post a \$50,000 indemnity bond to cover the defendants' losses in case Mr. Hughes cannot show sufficient cause for a permanent restraining order against the manufacturers and distributors of the novelty items.

Legal authorities said Mr. Hughes had opened himself to being subpoenaed if the defendants should demand the case come to trial. Peter Williamson, an attorney for the defendants, said their first demand would be for Mr. Hughes to make the deposition in person, wherever he may be. He said he was sure "attempts would be made to frustrate this."

Sid Goldberg of Flame Enterprises Inc., which makes some of the novelties, announced that they would call Mr. Hughes as a witness.

The matter is complicated by Mr. Hughes' new residence in Nicaragua and the possible necessity of instituting extradition proceedings to force his return. Most extradition treaties limit the process to criminal cases.

Rosemont instituted the case against Biddell Boutiques Ltd., Choppo Productions Inc. and Flame Enterprises last week. That suit was dropped and another application made yesterday for a restraining order against both Rosemont and Mr. Hughes. The shift was not explained.

The companies have produced or are selling T-shirts showing Mr. Hughes flying a plane called "Hells," over a misspelled signature, "H. R. Hughes," and buttons inscribed "Beware of Howard Hughes Lookalikes" and "Swiss Bankers Don't Have Secrets."

The Chilean Foreign Ministry said it had word the U.S. Federal Court for the Southern District of New York had attached L.A.N.'s bank accounts yesterday, as well as those of two other Chilean state agencies, at the request of the Braden Copper Corp.

Two Agencies

Anal Palmas, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the other two government agencies affected by the court order are the National Mining Enterprise (ENAMI) and the State Development Corp.

Both have offices in New York. Mr. Palmas refused to say anything more.

This is the fourth embargo ordered by the court against funds belonging to Chilean state agencies this month. The court ordered a total of \$300,000 in U.S. bank accounts belonging to the Chilean government's Copper Corporation (CODELCO) attached at the beginning of February.

Conferees Fail To Agree on Radio Funding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—House-Senate conferees broke up in total disagreement today on the question of continuing the life of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Legislation authorizing the two U.S.-financed stations to continue for two years has been passed by the House, but the Senate conferees, led by Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., refused to agree to extension beyond June 30 of this year.

Any further operation of the stations beyond that would have to be justified by the State Department, under the Senate proposal. House conferees turned this down. They also rejected a proposal by Sen. George T. Allen, R., Vt., to continue the two stations through August, and in the meantime let the State Department make a case for permanent operation.

The stations, formerly financed covertly by the Central Intelligence Agency, have been operating recently under a congressional emergency financing resolution but this expired at midnight yesterday.

The stations, formerly financed covertly by the Central Intelligence Agency, have been operating recently under a congressional emergency financing resolution but this expired at midnight yesterday.

Soviet-N. Korean Talks

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam began talks today, Tass said. It added that he headed a government delegation invited to Moscow by the Soviet government.

Police to Train Like Samurai For Convention

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Police say that they will wear Japanese fencing armor similar to that of medieval samurai warriors while they train to quell any disturbances that may break out during August's Republican National Convention.

Anti-war activists have warned that "tens of thousands" of persons can be expected to demonstrate during the convention.

If disturbances erupt, police Lt. J.A. McQueney said, modern body armor will be worn instead of Japanese fencing equipment.

But 40 Japanese uniforms have been ordered, and Lt. McQueney said: "With this gear, we can throw tomatoes and rocks and shove with sticks, to add realism and try to aggravate the men."

Five hundred police officers are to undergo 55 hours of training each.

Red Mortars Wound 4 GIs In S. Vietnam

Communists Stage 37 More Attacks

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Saigon Command reported today 37 more attacks across South Vietnam against government forces, and Communist forces shelled the big U.S. Army support command in the central coastal city of Qui Nhon, wounding four Americans.

Most of the attacks appeared to be small-scale hit-and-run raids, and about half of them were by rockets and mortars, which have been the pattern since the latest surge of Communist activity began last Saturday.

Incomplete reports said 19 South Vietnamese were killed and 76 wounded during the 24-hour reporting period ending at 6 a.m. today. The Saigon Command claimed 158 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops killed in scattered fighting.

In three major assaults alone, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed 15 South Vietnamese and wounded 19, field reports said. Communist losses were not known.

Seven Mortar Shells

The four U.S. soldiers were wounded when seven rounds of mortars hit Qui Nhon shortly before midnight and damaged some buildings.

In the air war, Air Force F-4 escorts bombed anti-aircraft guns inside North Vietnam yesterday after they fired on an unarmed reconnaissance plane about 45 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. Command said. The results were not known and there was no damage to the U.S. aircraft, a spokesman added.

The command said it was the 63d "protective reaction" inside North Vietnam this year.

Angkor Wat Campaign

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 23 (AP)—An all-out battle to seize the Communist-held temples of Angkor Wat is being planned by the Cambodian government, following their failure to enlist international backing to preserve the historic ruins, according to Cambodia's acting premier, Lt. Gen. Sisavath Srik Matak.

Gen. Matak, who yesterday visited the city of Siem Reap, said the temples, was quoted as telling the Angkor Wat correspondent that the attack on the temples, built between the 8th and 13th centuries, would be undertaken as "a last resort."

Earlier, the local commander, Maj. Gen. Ser Hor, told newsmen he had no intention of trying to drive the North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and their Cambodian allies out of Angkor Wat with the troops at his disposal.

Gen. Matak said international appeals would continue while planning for the battle. Most of the Cambodian effort has been concentrated on Onchon, which is sending an official here, according to one report.

Saigon Bars Former General Seeking to End His Exile

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—A former top South Vietnamese Army commander with ties to anti-government Buddhists was barred from returning from exile in the United States today because President Nguyen Van Thieu apparently feared that he might become a focus for increased opposition.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Chanh Thi, the popular former commander of Northern Military Region 7, was barred from returning from exile in the United States today because President Nguyen Van Thieu apparently feared that he might become a focus for increased opposition.

Police Chief Tan said that Mr. Thi did not have a valid entry visa.

Officials in the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that they had not been consulted about whether to give Mr. Thi a visa, and that the decision had been made "at the highest level," a euphemism for Mr. Thieu.

The order barring Gen. Thi was issued personally by Mr. Thieu, official South Vietnamese sources said.

Mr. Thi had been living in exile in Washington for six years. He had been forced out of the country by Nguyen Cao Ky, then premier, when pro-Buddhist students and troops used his removal from office as a pretext to begin massive anti-government demonstrations in the spring of 1966.

A group of 50 friends and supporters of Mr. Thi—who waited in vain to greet him at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport—immediately condemned the government's action and predicted it would arouse popular opposition to Mr. Thieu.

Most observers here, however, tended to discount the possibility of any widespread demonstrations in reaction to today's incident. The Buddhists, and other opposition politicians, have remained quiet since Mr. Thieu's re-election last October.

American officials were clearly

Izvestia Article Hits U.S. Racism

By Abernathy

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Pravda newspaper today described the United States as a land "of wild and unbridled racism" in an article written for the government newspaper Izvestia.

Mr. Abernathy, who succeeded the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, signed an Izvestia article headlined "Against War and Racism."

"This article was written for Izvestia," the newspaper said in an introductory editors' note. Mr. Abernathy's photograph accompanied the text.

Mr. Abernathy began by condemning the racial policies of the South African and Rhodesian governments and then said they get support from many Western, white-dominated nations, especially the United States.

"You know, white Africans are being killed in Rhodesia, displays of wild and unbridled racism take place daily in the United States," the article said.

Soviet-N. Korean Talks

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam began talks today, Tass said. It added that he headed a government delegation invited to Moscow by the Soviet government.

The stations, formerly financed covertly by the Central Intelligence Agency, have been operating recently under a congressional emergency financing resolution but this expired at midnight yesterday.

Freddy Perfumes
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUVER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: 202.75-01

Official Secrets

At least three times in the past year the administration has suffered the embarrassment of unintended leaks of classified information. Intended leaks are a common-place—a form of standard operating procedure. Nothing but embarrassment, however, was entailed in the publication of files stolen from the Media, Pa., office of the FBI, or in the publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers, or in the publication of some reports of National Security Council sessions obtained and made public by columnist Jack Anderson. When we say "nothing but embarrassment" we mean: no irreparable injury to the country's security, no loss of human life, no disclosure of vital facts such as the sailing of transports or the location of troops. Nevertheless, it is easy to understand why the administration was embarrassed and why it would have preferred to keep these documents securely locked up in its own file cabinets. In fact, a great deal of what goes on in the executive agencies of the government is wisely and properly kept secret. No one with any practical sense would suggest that cabinet meetings ought to be conducted on television or that the Pentagon publish all its war plans or that the Secretary of State's talks with ambassadors be made known to all the world. Confidentiality is a key to many kinds of policy planning, many kinds of contingency preparation, many kinds of difficult and delicate negotiation.

Nevertheless, the first responsibility for the preservation of government secrets is clearly the government's. And clearly the government isn't discharging it very well. Thanks to yet another unofficial leak, this newspaper published the other day (LHT Feb. 12) an account of the final draft of a proposed revision of the executive order establishing security classification procedures. It would prescribe, among other things, new standards for classification and declassification of government information.

We have no quarrel with the proposed measures for tightening the physical safeguards for preserving official documents. And we are in full accord with the philosophy of the proposal's opening statement: "It is essential that the citizens of the United States be informed to the maximum extent possible concerning the activities of their government. In order that it may protect itself and its citizens against hostile action, overt or covert, and may effectively carry out its foreign policy and conduct diplomatic relations with all nations, it is equally essential for their government to protect certain official information against unauthorized disclosure."

One proposal tentatively put forward in the draft seems to us, however, to be fraught with danger to self-government. Existing law makes it a criminal offense for any gov-

ernment employee or official to disclose classified information to a foreign agent; the proposal would make it a crime to disclose classified material to any unauthorized person, if the classification was "secret" or "top secret." In addition, it is suggested that legislation be enacted in imitation of the British Official Secrets Act, which would impose criminal penalties not only on the government employee who divulges classified information but on the recipient of the information as well. That seems pretty plainly aimed at newspapers.

But newspapers in America are not agents, or even allies, of the government. They are, by specific provision of a written constitution—something England doesn't have—wholly independent of governmental regulation, precisely in order to enable them to serve, in Justice Hugo Black's splendid phrase, the governed, not the governors. If they are to do this effectively, they must be free to publish, within the limits of their knowledge, what they believe the public ought to know. The very essence of press freedom, it seems to us, lies in leaving the determination of what to publish to editors, when information becomes available to them, rather than to government officials.

Under American law, the press may not publish with perfect impunity. It may be called to account and punished for publishing official information if it does so with reason to believe that the publication will do injury to the United States. But this is a standard which imposes on the government, before publication can be punished, the burden of proving injury—not merely embarrassment—and of proving intent. Thus a free press is left free, if its editors and publishers have the courage of their convictions, to publish what they think the public ought to know.

There are risks in this system—as there are risks in all forms of freedom. But these are risks that a self-governing society must run if it wants to be informed, in spite of official classification, of corrupt deals like the Teapot Dome oil leases or the fact that government agents are maintaining surveillance of persons not charged with, or even suspected of, any violation of law, or the deliberate manipulation of public opinion to take the country into war. Official secrets are sometimes disclosed because someone inside the government regards it as his patriotic duty to make the information available to a free press, some ramifications of which are discussed by Kenneth Crawford elsewhere on this page. But to foreclose the publication of such information, when it is not actually injurious to the nation, is to foreclose an essential means of keeping control of the government in the hands of the governed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Broken Ice

A journalistic surprise has taken place in the Chinese People's Republic. The official daily Jenmin Jih Pao devoted its entire first two pages to President Nixon's visit. It published a picture of him shaking hands with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, as well as the texts of the Nixon and Chou En-lai speeches at Monday's banquet, and many other pictures and details about the visit hitherto available only to the outside world.

And so, for the first time in decades, the traditional Chinese image of the United States as a deliberately malevolent imperialist foe was replaced, if only for a day, by the picture of a smiling American President extending his hand in friendship to Chair-

man Mao, and by implication to the Chinese people. Undoubtedly many Chinese are puzzled by the new evidence of cordiality, but ice has been broken, and the atmosphere surrounding the Nixon visit has suddenly become warmer.

While the deep-seated differences between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic are far from resolved and are in fact unlikely to be resolved soon, Sino-American relations are friendlier today than at any time since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949. The way has been smoothed for agreement to cooperate in areas of common interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bloody Tuesday

Violent extremism is the worst enemy of even the noblest causes, as the latest "triumph" of the Irish Republican Army re-emphasizes.

In Dublin the leftist official wing of the IRA on Tuesday boasted that a bomb blast at a British Army base in Aldershot, which killed seven persons, was a "successful retaliatory operation" for Londonderry's "Bloody

Sunday." The victims of this outrage included six civilians—five of them women—and a Roman Catholic chaplain who had been decorated for risking his life working for peace in Northern Ireland.

Such deeds of blind vengeance will never unite Ireland. They can only divide, degrade and betray the very cause in whose name they are committed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon and Peking Visit

In the game among three players that is beginning, the Americans and Russians appear to have different aims in relation to the Chinese. Mr. Nixon is striving to establish constructive relations with the ruling team, regardless of the fact that its two leaders, because of their old age, are not sure to remain many years in office.

The Russians, on the other hand, do not hide that they count above all on the post-Mao era, in the hope of a succession to their profit. This is perhaps the most unfathomable of all the Chinese mysteries. In the immediate future, Mr. Nixon has at least the advantage over Mr. Brezhnev that he is gambling on realities and not on desires.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

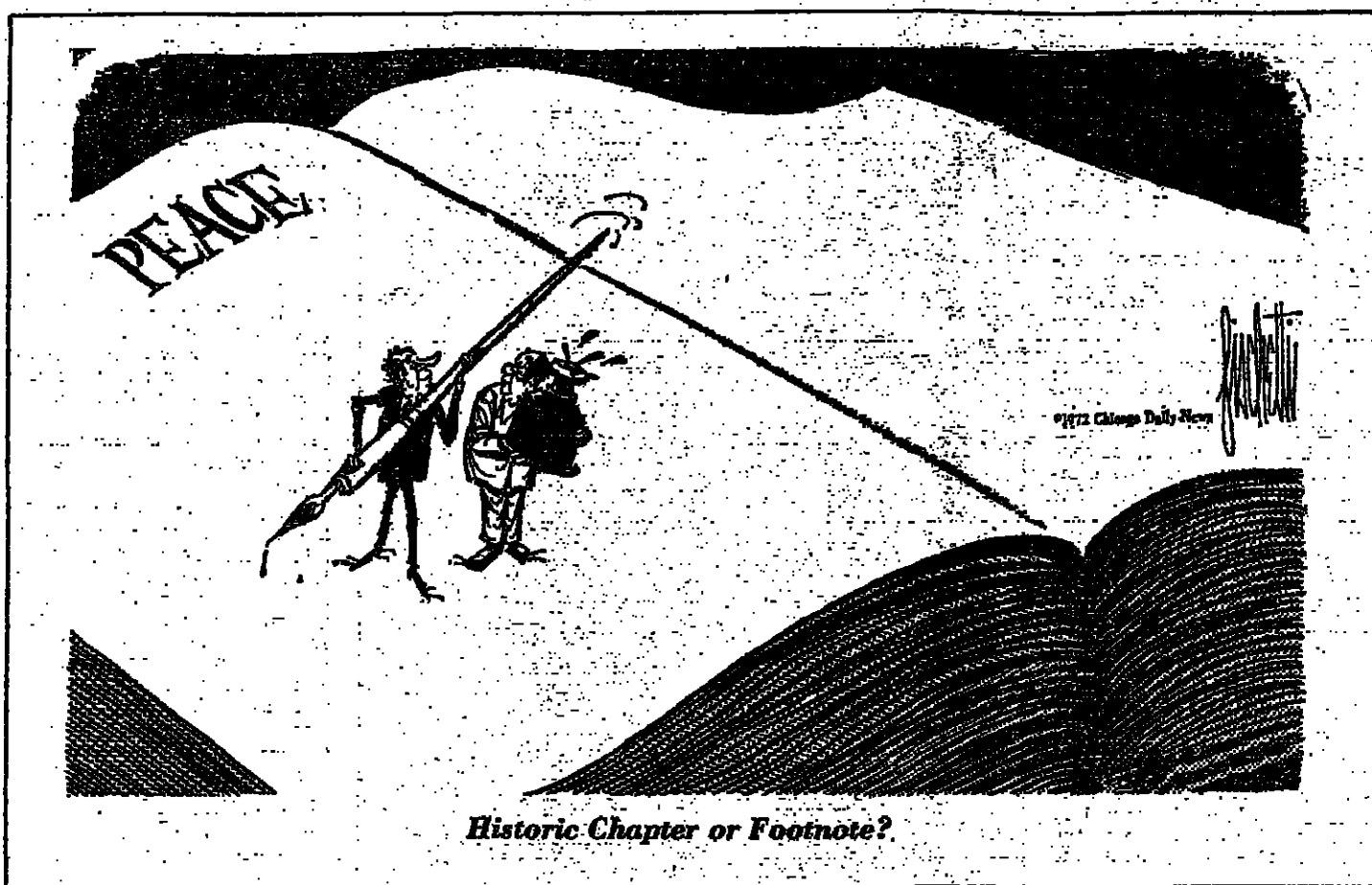
February 24, 1897

VIENNA—It is heard here from an authoritative Turkish quarter that the Sultan has given orders for the mobilization of seventeen divisions of the army. These with the irregulars will enable him to put into the field 200,000 men, namely 80,000 against Greece; 80,000 against Bulgaria, and the rest as a reserve in case of other necessities. The work of mobilization is proceeding more quickly and smoothly than expected.

Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1922

CHICAGO—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, when addressing the Union League Club here said that for the present "we can be sure that the Washington Conference strengthens the aspiration of the world that men can find means and measures of goodwill rather than of force, and assure world peace." The world will be short of capital for many years, he added, and America will be the reservoir of surplus capital.



Historic Chapter or Footnote?

Secrecy Leaks and Conducting Diplomacy

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—Where have the diplomatic secrets gone? Into the public prints and onto television screens, that's where. What secrets Daniel Ellsberg and Jack Anderson don't give away, the Nixon administration does. There is, to be sure, a time lag between secret events or discussions of them and their exposure. But the lag is getting shorter.

The Pentagon Papers dealt with events several years past. The Anderson Papers brought the lag down to weeks and days. Secret negotiations on Vietnam have been going on for months but President Nixon's broadcast brought them out to date.

All this exposure violates a sacred tradition, of international diplomacy. President Woodrow Wilson talked about open covenants openly arrived at, but this was a political slogan tarnished almost as soon as it was minted. Secrecy has always been the way of the diplomat when important issues were under negotiation and even, at times, after they were resolved. It used to be taken for granted that almost every publicly announced treaty dangled secret commitments.

These days a secret commitment would likely be front-page news before ink dried on signatures to the public treaty, or even before the signing, if the United States were a party to the agreement. Even the intimate discussions of foreign policy-makers in the supposed privacy of their own quarters are no longer secure in Washington.

Frankness

What this does to the business of conducting the country's foreign affairs is a question perhaps an important question. President Nixon is involved in negotiations not only with the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong but with the Chinese this week, and with the Russians, the Japanese, the Europeans and countless other nations on a continuing basis. Presumably the success of all these encounters will depend in part at least, upon the frankness of the talk on both sides. And the degree of frankness will depend, in turn, upon confidence or lack of confidence that what is said will not become public property.

How frank does Chou En-lai, for example, feel that he can be with Mr. Nixon, knowing that what he says may soon be the subject of a column by Anderson, or even of a briefing, on or off the record, by presidential adviser Henry Kissinger? Maybe he will be no more guarded than he would be talking with, say, President Pompidou of France. But this is doubtful. The French still conduct their foreign affairs in the traditional fashion, as does almost everybody else.

The utility, some say necessarily, for secrecy in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy was thoroughly hashed over in the course of the Pentagon Papers flap. The Washington Post, The New York

Times and other newspapers challenged the laws against revelation of classified documents on the ground that the public's right to know was an overriding consideration, especially as the revelations gave away no secrets useful to a potential enemy.

Ellsberg readily, indeed triumphantly, confessed that he had turned over the documents. He said he considered it his civic duty to inform the public that it had been duped by the Johnson administration—that the war in Vietnam had been escalated in such a devious way that the public couldn't know what was going on. That was one way of reading the Pentagon Papers. The other way was to find in them only documentary confirmation of facts already known or guessed at.

In any case, Ellsberg was indicted and awaits trial. Debate over the effect of his disclosures has died down. The question whether Ellsberg set a healthy or unhealthy example remains unresolved. The only generally accepted conclusion is that government documents have been over-classified—that too much innocuous information has been stamped secret or top secret.

Nobody now argues that information about secret weapons should be handed out or published, though a few in the know once thought that the Soviet

Union should be given atomic secrets just to even things up. But who is to decide whether a secret should remain secret? As matters stand, any government employee with access to classified information can make the original judgment and any writer or editor to whom he hands information can make the second judgment.

When the first installment of the Pentagon Papers appeared, the Justice Department undertook to impose prior restraint on further disclosures, but it was overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court in a hasty and narrowly applied decision. Since then, there has been no effort to prosecute the newspapers for violation of laws against disclosure. The position of the newspapers in question is that they are competent to judge what secrets should be kept and what shouldn't. It is up to the government, they say, to police its employees and protect its own vital secrets.

Tired Out

The Anderson Papers came and went without much controversy or challenge. This may have been because everybody was tired out by the hassle over the Pentagon Papers. Having learned from experience, the government made no effort to stop publication of the new docu-

ments or to deny their authenticity. Intelligence agencies tried to find the source of the leaks, apparently without much success because almost everybody and his secretary with access to the papers also has access to duplicating machines.

Now the government is giving away its own secrets, and that is a different matter, but it may be more dangerous than unauthorized leakage. President Nixon has unilaterally disclosed the details of secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. Kissinger has elaborated the President's revelations both in one off-the-record and one on-the-record press conference. Communist spokesmen have called this a perilous breach of faith.

The President's move would seem to be justified by the duplicity of the Vietnamese in publicly charging that the Nixon administration had never made the proposals it in fact had made in private. Since the North Vietnamese seem to have no intention of substituting negotiation in good faith for the pursuit of military victory, the tension created by the President's disclosure probably will do no immediate harm. It may even do some good.

The New Confrontation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It will be surprising if President Nixon or anybody else in his official or unofficial party comes back from China unaffected by their experiences in that country. For China has a way of making its visitors think about the organization and purposes of life, and companions, while odious, are unavoidable.

Much that one sees in China is obviously troubling and even hateful in American eyes. Here, one feels, is what Walter Lippmann calls "the ancient order of things where the whole of man's existence, their consciences, their science, their arts, their labor, and their integrity as individuals are at the disposition of the rulers of the state." And yet not quite.

Mao Tse-tung's four rules of discipline are rigid: "The individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee."

Sounds Familiar

The China system of "democratic centralism," again defined by Chairman Mao, is more flexible, and sounds not unlike Spinoza's lectures to the American press or Nixon's advice

to the anti-Vietnam Democratic presidential candidates. Certainly China does not fit our stereotypes of the flamboyant and inscrutable Orient, or Chairman Mao's warrior propaganda about all power coming out of the barrel of a gun.

All this sounded very ominous from far off, but once in China, it must be hard for Americans to think of any people with more preoccupying problems at home or of any soldiers who look less like invading conquerors than the Chinese.

Compulsive Virtue

It is odd that our young "Maoists" in the United States concentrate on the violence and ignore the virtue in the Mao cult. It is, to be sure, virtue by compulsion, and it is a revolutionary creed, but it is only in China that one realizes why they emphasize that they are seeking a "cultural" revolution—a philosophical ideal that will destroy the acquisitive materialism of the West.

The Chinese do not deny that there is a great confrontation in the world between the United States and China, but they see it not as a confrontation of armies and military power, but as a "confrontation of societies" of ways of life, and they believe that their system of democratic centralism will win in the end prevail.

For they do not believe in the natural goodness of man, they do not believe that the free societies of the West can combine freedom and discipline without compulsion, and sometimes we wonder ourselves. Accordingly it will be odd if Nixon and his party don't come back thinking a little more about this new "confrontation of societies," which is probably the oldest confrontation in the history of human conflict.

Personal Diplomacy In Peking

By William F. Buckley

PEKING—At the banquet I saw personal diplomacy, and I say it won't work. But let it be said that Richard Nixon tried. Every one could see him in the large banquet hall, but I saw him not alone from the advantage of being seated only 20 yards away. I watched him through binoculars after his remarks, raising his glass to toast Chou En-lai and the three or four Chinese officials seated at his table.

Then—to the surprise of everyone and the consternation of the Secret Service—he strode purposefully to the three surrounding tables and there greeted Chinese officials after Chinese official, his face red with the sweat of quite genuine idealism, bowing, smiling warmly, touching each glass. He looked altogether noble, flushed with the righteousness of his purpose, and the two dozen Chinese—old generals, commanders, politicians—were quite visibly startled, first at being approached at all, then at being wooed so ardently.

Make no mistake about the moral courage all this required. It is unreasonable to suppose that anywhere in history have a few dozen men congregated who have been responsible for greater human mayhem than the gentlemen at the banquet, instruments and mentors of Mao Tse-tung.

Slaughter Charged

We are in Peking, and among the pamphlets distributed to the American press is a speech by Mao Tse-tung, two years old which (manifestly) has been neither withdrawn nor forgotten. "While massacring the people in other countries," goes this particular thought of Chairman Mao—"U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people of its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated."

Then there was the treatment of Nixon on his arrival in China: The already famous airport reception, at which the guard of honor looked as though it was there to perform quarantine duty. The motorcade through empty streets. If charity covers the little here, here was the test. Mr. Nixon began his speech by thanking Premier Chou for his government's "incomparable hospitality." At the hands of an Ironist, that statement would have brought down the house. With Mr. Nixon, one merely scratches down the words on a pad, nervously. Mr. Nixon went on to do everything.

He quoted Mao. He said that he wished the United States and China might undertake a "long march" together, which historical reference is like Chou saying that China wanted to stand side by side with America next time we face "the rockets red glare." And then, he toasted Chairman Mao, Chou En-lai, the whole lot of them. I would not have been surprised if he had lurched into a toast of Alger Hiss.

Cautious Chou

Premier Chou was more cautious. He had begun the day with a snub, he would end it with concession. He did not even say that Nixon is a nice running dog. The stress, always, was: People to people, it being Communism's insistence that the American people are okay, but their leaders are awful, with something of a lacuna in their theory on how it is that okay people elect fascist warmongering leaders.

There was not a word, in Chou's speech, which would have earned him demerit in Communist theology class. Came the toast: "I propose a toast"—to President and Mrs. Nixon? No—"to the health of President and Mrs. Nixon." The difference between toasting someone and toasting someone's health, is well, noticeable. And, finally, Chou toasted "to the friendship between Chinese and American people." Which means nothing new at all, inasmuch as friendship among all peoples is postulated by Marxist dogma.

The implications of all these symbols may not be immediately apparent. But, watching the face of Chou, one could not help but reflect that the smile must have been similar on the face of his hero, Stalin, when the boys got together to toast peace, and dignity, and self-determination of all peoples, at Yalta.

Austria to Judge Neutrality

Kreisky Bars Any Pressure Against Trade Pact With EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today that no country, including the Soviet Union, could tell Austria what agreements it could make with the Common Market under the 1955 Big Four treaty establishing Austrian neutrality.

Mr. Kreisky met with French officials today to discuss his country's negotiations with the Common Market over the establishment of a free trade zone. He is on a tour of Common Market countries and Britain to try to win support for the Austrian position.

Along with the five other European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries not joining the Common Market, Austria has seen its own talks with the Common Market held up while the community was negotiating with Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland the EFTA countries which elected to join the EEC.

The EFTA countries not joining the EEC—Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and Ireland—now hope to conclude an industrial free trade agreement with the merged community by the end of the year.

Asked at a press conference if Austria had received a "green light" from Moscow on the negotiations, the Austrian Chancellor replied that Austria, as a sovereign country, needed neither green lights nor red lights to go ahead.

"Austria alone," he said, "will decide what is consistent with the treaty."

The Common Market Commission has taken a tough negotiating stance during talks with these EFTA countries. So far, it has promised that six countries only a partial free trade agreement

on industrial products, with many exceptions, and nothing at all on agriculture.

Commission spokesmen have pointed out that it would be unreasonable for the community to grant extensive concessions to non-member countries when the new member countries had to make important concessions in joining the community.

The commission has felt that both Norway and Denmark would have greater difficulty obtaining ratification of their membership treaties. If similar benefits were granted to non-joining countries, none of the six EFTA countries has so far said it was satisfied with the community's offer. They have pointed out that because of the many exceptions to free exchange of industrial products, they will be faced with greater restrictions than they had under EFTA rules, and that the EEC would then be guilty of erecting new trade barriers, contrary to its stated policy.

Mr. Kreisky said today that under the present EEC offer, Austria would find barriers put up for such exports as special steel, paper and pulp and non-ferrous metals. He also said the community would leave Austria with an agricultural problem and that there were certain "technical problems" relating to Austrian exports of goods originating in third countries.

This question of goods from third countries has raised difficult problems for other neutrals, including Finland, which imports considerably from the Soviet Union. The EEC is afraid that products could find a tariff-free door into the community from third countries if rules aren't laid down carefully.

East German Problem

This has already been a problem with goods entering tariff-free into West Germany from East Germany and then being re-exported, effect giving East Germany a free trade relationship with the EEC. This East German loophole is expected to be plugged when East Germany enters the United Nations.

Others of the six former EFTA countries are also engaged in difficult negotiations in Brussels over special exceptions. Finland, half of whose exports consist of paper and woodpulp, is afraid of losing its markets if paper is not included in the free-trade products.

Mr. Kreisky said today that France "understood perfectly our position of neutrality," but he added that "neutrality naturally means a problem." He indicated that Austria would be willing to go further than establishment of a free trade zone in order to harmonize its policy with the community, precisely what the Soviet Union has opposed.

Pressed on this, he said that the harmonization of tax structures was another example of cooperation. He said he could give other examples, but did not name them.

The United States has asked that the community's developing relations with the six EFTA countries be included in the U.S.-EEC trade talks in Brussels last month, but was turned down. U.S. trade negotiator William Eberle pointed out that U.S. political and economic interests would be affected by new trade agreements, but the EEC decided that the talks with EFTA was not Washington's affair.

Mr. Kreisky met with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and paid a call at the OECD. Tomorrow, he will visit London.

U.S. Agency Plans to Order Cut In Lead Content of Gasoline

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced yesterday that it is ordering a reduction of the lead content in gasoline to protect the public health.

William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA administrator, said the agency is proposing regulations that will require large-volume gasoline stations to carry a near-lead-free gasoline by mid-1974.

The regulations also will require a gradual reduction of lead in all regular and premium high-octane gasoline starting Jan. 1, 1974.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the regulations will be issued for two reasons:

• The amount of lead reaching the air from automobile emissions in many cities exceeds what is considered a safe level for public health.

• Nearly lead-free gasoline is essential for the proper functioning of catalytic converters, the devices that major auto manufacturers plan to put on 1975-model cars to meet exhaust requirements of the Clean Air Act.

The proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register today. There will be a 90-day period in which the public and industry may comment and during that time public hearings will be held. Mr. Ruckelshaus said he expects that the hearings will be conducted in Washington, Los Angeles and Dallas. After that, final regulations will be issued.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the regulations will reduce lead emissions by 60 to 65 percent by mid-1977 and cut airborne lead levels to 2 micrograms per cubic meter, "a level, based on present scientific evidence, which is fully protective of public health."

A report issued by EPA on the health hazards of airborne lead said that in a mass screening of inner city children 25 percent were found to have blood lead levels exceeding what is considered a safe amount. The children tested did not have clinical lead poisoning that comes from eating lead paint, but had been exposed to air with high concentrations of lead from automobiles.



Pietro Valpreda arriving for his trial in Rome.

Anarchists Protest in Rome As Bomb-Deaths Trial Begins

ROME, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Amid an anarchist demonstration, Italian justice today took on the case of a 39-year-old dancer accused of the nation's worst act of terrorism in half a century.

Pietro Valpreda—a cause célèbre for the far left and 11 other defendants, including his mother, grandmother, sister and great-uncle, went on trial in the massive, guarded central courthouse here. Police broke up a demonstration outside by about 1,000 students.

Mr. Valpreda is charged with planting a bomb in a Milan bank on Dec. 12, 1969, killing 16 persons and injuring 87 others. He also is accused of masterminding three other bomb explosions in which another 18 persons were injured also on Dec. 12, 1969.

As Judge Orlando Palao read Mr. Valpreda's name, applause swept the courtroom and youths in the audience stood up, giving the clenched-fist salute of anarchism. They also waved a large placard bearing the letter "A" for anarchist.

The entire first day was given over to the reading of charges and sorting out the 47 lawyers representing either the defendants or persons injured in the bombings.

Mr. Valpreda, a television dancer who has been on shows with Gina Lollobrigida and other stars, did not speak beyond identifying his four lawyers. After their hearing, he returned to Rome's Queen of Heaven prison in a heavily-escorted paddy wagon.

The case, heard by two judges and a six-member jury, will last several months if Mr. Valpreda pleads innocent as expected. More than 600 witnesses are listed to testify. But a chief prosecution witness, a taxi driver who claimed to have taken Mr. Valpreda to the bank, died last year. His evidence will be admitted through a tape recording.

Mr. Valpreda's mother, sister, grandmother and great-uncle are accused of perjury. The accusation said they lied when they testified during preliminary hearings that Mr. Valpreda was ill in bed at the time of the bombings.

Along with Mr. Valpreda, three other defendants are accused of plotting the bomb explosions as well as belonging to an anarchist cell with him. The remaining four

defendants, two of whom are fugitives, are accused of criminal association, possession of explosives or perjury.

Mr. Valpreda was arrested in Milan three days after the bombings went off. Another suspect died after what authorities said was a suicidal leap from a police station window in Milan. In poems and letters written in prison, Mr. Valpreda has affirmed his innocence.

Shortly before entering the court, he was given a large bundle of letters, including messages of support from fellow anarchists and a letter from his fiancée informing him that she is leaving Italy to go to Chile, police sources said.

Street demonstrators today shouted their belief that Mr. Valpreda is being made a scapegoat because of his anarchist views.

Obituaries

Marquess of Salisbury, 78, Conservatives' 'Kingmaker'

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Marquess of Salisbury, 78, for many years the most powerful personality in the British Conservative party, died today.

His death this morning was announced to the House of Lords by Lord Jellicoe, leader of the House.

Lord Salisbury, often known as "the Kingmaker" because of his behind-the-scenes influence in the Conservative party, was widely credited with giving the nod in January, 1957, that resulted in the nomination of Harold Macmillan as prime minister to succeed the ailing Sir Anthony Eden.

"It was his influence also that was credited with Sir Alec Douglas-Home's appointment as prime minister in October, 1963."

Lord Salisbury, the fifth marquess to hold the title, was born Aug. 27, 1893. He was a member of the Cecil family, which has provided British statesmen for 400 years, since the time of King Henry VII and Queen Elizabeth I.

Courtesy Title

As Viscount Cranborne as a courtesy title he held before he succeeded his father as fifth marquess—Lord Salisbury was a Conservative member of Parliament for 12 years, from 1929-41.

He held many government posts, including those of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dominions Secretary, Secretary for the Colonies and Lord Privy Seal.

His last government post was that of Lord Privy Seal in 1961-62 under Sir Winston Churchill.

He was known for his right-wing politics and had a strong following among right-wing Conservatives.

He was a strong opponent of mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia, whose capital was named after his grandfather.

Paul Gruening

AU, Switzerland, Feb. 23 (AP)—The death was announced today of Paul Gruening, 81, a Swiss police official famed for helping refugees from Nazi Germany enter Switzerland.

Violating instructions from the Swiss Federal Office, Mr. Gruening saved the lives of about 2,000 refugees, mostly Jews, by helping them cross the border from Germany shortly before World War II.

On pressure from authorities in the capital, he was fired as police commander of the Canton of St. Gall. Mr. Gruening was formerly rehabilitated by the St. Gall cantonal authorities shortly before Christmas 1970 after Swiss and German newspapers had published his story.

Bishop Karel Skoupny

PRAGUE, Feb. 23 (AP)—The death was announced today of

Malta, U.K. In New Steps For Accord

Mintoff Is Reported Seeking Heath Meeting

VALETTA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Premier Dom Mintoff sent a message to London today requesting a meeting with British Prime Minister Edward Heath in a bid to solve the Anglo-Maltese crisis, government sources said today.

The government confirmed it sent a message to the British government today, delivered through the Maltese high commissioner in London, Arthur J. Scerri. It said the message replied to a British communication yesterday which answered a lengthy message sent to London by Mr. Mintoff last Thursday.

[Britain tonight sent a reply to Malta's latest message about the possibility of resuming their ministerial negotiations on the question of continued use of British military bases on the Mediterranean island, Reuters reported.]

[Informal British sources said that if the ministerial talks were resumed they could be held either in Rome or in London.]

Other sources in Malta indicated that Mr. Heath has told Mr. Mintoff he sees no possibility of a meeting, at least for now. They also said Mr. Mintoff seemed very keen on such a meeting, indicating anxiety to reach a settlement with Britain.

Long Cabinet Meeting

Today's message followed a long cabinet session last night. The cabinet met after Mr. Mintoff told parliament he would make no statement on the crisis so as not to prejudice chances for a settlement.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.



UN envoy Gunnar Jarring (left) and Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdallah Salah.

Bolivia Bars Mrs. Klarsfeld, Barbie-Altman Case Witness

LIMA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld was prevented from traveling today to Bolivia where she hopes to prove that Klaus Altmann is Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyons, France, during World War II.

Mrs. Klarsfeld and Mrs. Jacob Halmbrenner, whose husband and three of her children were killed after being arrested by Barbie in Lyons, were prevented from traveling to La Paz at the request of Bolivian Consul Ricardo Rios Rosel.

The consul said neither of the two women had visas with which to enter Bolivia.

"They have not asked for a visa," Mr. Rios Rosel said. "They do not even have a tourist visa."

He said that to be allowed to travel to Bolivia they would have to write in "clear and precise language" their reasons for wanting to visit that country, and that their reasons should clearly be non-political.

Mrs. Klarsfeld was in Bolivia earlier this month with evidence she hoped would help prove that Altmann is really Barbie, and that he had sought Bolivian citizenship with false documents.

The French government has asked Bolivia for the extradition of Altmann, alleging he and Barbie are the same person. Barbie is wanted in France for the murder of French Resistance leader Jean Moulin among others. Altmann has strongly denied that he is Barbie.

Meanwhile, reports from La Paz indicated that Bolivian President Hugo Banzer was preparing his reply to French President Georges Pompidou, who had asked that he intervene to facilitate Altmann's extradition.

Red Cross Documents

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The International Red Cross Committee today decided to hand over its official documents on Klaus Altmann to French judicial authorities to help them determine whether he is really Barbie.

The documents are an application form, passport photograph and fingerprints Altmann signed in Geneva, Italy, in February, 1951, in order to obtain a Red Cross travel paper to Bolivia, where he later became naturalized.

Mrs. Klarsfeld said today she has not left her husband and hopes he is not contemplating divorce.

"My God, I can't think of it," Stalin's daughter said when told that her husband said divorce seemed "inevitable."

"I haven't left my husband, we're not separated," she said. "I never had any intention to separate from him. I am fond of him and I respect the work he's doing. I disagree with his way of life."

Mrs. Peters, 45, the foundation's chief architect, said yesterday she and her husband have been separated for two months and that "in the face of Svetlana's inability to adjust" to communal living at the foundation, "it would seem that divorce is inevitable."

Mr. Peters said he helped his wife find a home about 10 miles from Tallinn West, even though he objected to her leaving and taking their nine-month-old daughter.

"There's nothing wrong to have a home 15 minutes away from Tallinn West where Mr. Peters can come," she said. "I do not consider myself as a wife who left."

Wilberforce Beard

The final accord was based on recommendations by a three-man board of inquiry under industrial troubleshooter Lord Wilberforce. They gave strong backing to the miners' claim to be considered a "special case."

Their wages had generally fallen behind those of other groups in industry, and it was recognized that they do a difficult and dangerous job.

Proposed new basic rates call for increases ranging up to 25 a week. This will be backdated to November, giving many miners a lump sum immediately of about £50.

Hussein, Staff Confer With UN's Jarring

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (UPI)—UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring today met King Hussein and his ministers. Both sides agreed that the Security Council's Middle East resolution of 1967 was the only basis for a permanent agreement between Israel and the Arabs.

After the meeting, Mr. Jarring flew to Cyprus for an overnight stay before proceeding to Jerusalem for talks Friday with government leaders, official sources said.

"We told Ambassador Jarring that we are determined to adhere to the clauses of the United Nations Security Council resolution," Premier Ahmed Lami said after talks with the Swedish diplomat.

Arab governments have interpreted this resolution to mean complete Israeli withdrawal from territories captured in the 1967 war.

Following talks between Mr. Jarring, Mr. Lami and Foreign Minister Abdallah Salah, a government source reaffirmed that Jordan was not prepared to give up any territory, including Jerusalem, in a settlement.

"This constitutes one of the many obstacles facing a settlement," the official said.

United Nations sources said Mr. Jarring will later go to Geneva to report to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

In an airport statement before his departure, Mr. Jarring said his talks with Jordanian officials had been "useful."

Asked if he was optimistic about the outcome of his visit to Amman, Mr. Jarring said: "I am always asked this question, but cannot answer it."

"I very much appreciate having this opportunity for an exchange of views," Mr. Jarring said.

Army Chief Hurt In Dahomey in Abortive Coup

COTONOU, Dahomey, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—President Hubert Maga said today raiders attacked and slightly wounded Dahomey's Army chief of staff in an exchange of shots between the two men.

In a brief radio broadcast, Mr. Maga said the raiders were from a paratroop unit stationed at Ouidah, 70 miles east of the capital.

He described this morning's incident as an assassination attempt against Lt. Col. Paul Emile de Souza and part of a plot to take control of strategic centers in Dahomey.

Sections of the paratroop unit had rebelled in the recent past, he added, but that rebellion had been quelled without bloodshed. He gave no further details.

France-Italy Tunnel

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—France and Italy today signed a convention to build a tunnel linking the two countries under the Alps.

The 12.5-kilometer tunnel, which will cost 550 million francs, will provide an all-weather link between Lyons and Turin. It is expected to be opened in 1978.

Alleged Smuggler Charged in Paris In U.S. Drug Case

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—A Frenchman police say handled \$12 million worth of heroin which was smuggled into the United States was charged today with drug trafficking and ordered to prison.

Dominique Mariani, 27, was identified as the accomplice of Roger Delouette, now held in a New Jersey jail for allegedly smuggling the heroin into the United States.

Mr. Mariani, whose name was found in Mr. Delouette's address book, faces a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a 50-million-franc fine.

Police have said Mr. Mariani, who was arrested in Paris four days ago, had admitted passing 44.5 kilos of heroin to Mr. Delouette. They said the heroin was furnished by Jean Berdin, who is now under arrest in the United States. The heroin was discovered hidden in a mini-bus in Port Elizabeth, N.J., and Mr. Delouette was arrested April 5.

[An Agence France-Presse report said Mr. Mariani did not admit at today's hearing that he was the man who gave Mr. Delouette the heroin but said that he simply put Mr. Delouette in contact with Mr. Berdin.]

Mr. Delouette has contended that his superior in the drug operation was Col. Paul Fournier, a senior French secret service officer, but France has made no move against him, lacking Mr. Delouette's direct evidence.

2 Flee East Germany

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Two East German men crossed into the West yesterday in separate incidents, police reported. They said one man climbed over the wall in Berlin-Spandau, unseen by border guards, and the second crossed the border near Hof, in southern Germany.

Demographic Curbs Urged By Mansholt

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Sion Mansholt, regarded as the most influential Common Market commissioner, has sent a letter to the Executive Commission's president, Franco Maria Malfatti, outlining some highly individual views about future economic policy, including suggestions that growth and employment should be restricted, and social benefits for large families should be abolished.

The ideas, presented in what Mr. Mansholt calls "a central European plan," have caused some astonishment in European Economic Community circles. Copies of the letter have been given to the eight other commissioners, and are intended to provoke discussion about the problems which will face an enlarged community of 10 countries.

He emphasizes on demographic problems in Europe and his insistence that "the industrial West can no longer escape the need to control births" are bound to be controversial. But Mr. Mansholt says the commission should prepare its own "testament" which will alert public opinion in the six and also in the four applicant countries. He attacks the emphasis Common Market governments put on increasing their gross national products and says there should be greater emphasis on intellectual and cultural development. He also suggests that there should be a tax on manufacturers according to how much their products pollute the environment.

In his enthusiasm to find a European "ideal," Mr. Mansholt makes some slighting references to the United Nations and the United States. Europe, he says, must take the lead because the UN seems to be powerless and in permanent state of chaos.

On the United States, he said it lacks the political force to guide the world "towards a solution of the great social and economic problems facing us." The United States, he says bluntly, is in decline.

Ironically, Mr. Mansholt admits in his letter that he has drawn heavily on the contents of an as yet unpublished report by a team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which takes the view that the world's future depends less on politics than on population trends, food production, pollution and the use of natural resources.

He suggests that the economy of the EEC should be planned by a central authority, which would be an additional EEC institution. One of its jobs would be to guarantee a minimum living standard in each member state.

It is not clear what Mr. Mansholt expects to achieve by the letter. Apparently, it has been timed to surface just before the meetings early next week between the Common Market's agricultural ministers and also discussions between foreign ministers of the six and the four applicant countries, at which the agenda for the autumn summit meeting will be outlined. Mr. Mansholt is Dutch.

DIAMOND

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLD
62 Pelikstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal
FOR BEST DIAMOND JEWELRY SERVICE
SINCE 1958

Einstein—An American in Picardy

nds,
 quality
 oning,
 ized
 nd.
 n.

row Airport
 Arch
 Lounge
 n Airport

Offices :
 London
 Holiday
 Diogenes

keeper.

East Germany To Complete State Control

Moves to Take Over Small Private Firms

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (NYT)—Erich Honecker, East Germany's party chief, has moved to wipe out all remnants of capitalism and make the country's few remaining private concerns surrender their enterprise to the state.

The Communist party drive is designed to complete socialization in East Germany. State-owned industries already make up more than 85 percent of total production, including all vital fields; farming was collectivized in a drive 12 years ago.

However, such craftsmen as plumbers or carpenters and some small consumer-goods concerns were permitted until now to operate privately or under a "half-state" clause, to work with 50 percent private capital and 50 percent state ownership.

Mr. Honecker made his move public in a message last week to the small Liberal Democratic party's 11th convention at Weimar. The party consists largely of middle-class craftsmen and owners of small companies or businesses.

Mr. Honecker urged the party members to "step up further incorporation into the socialist society."

Manfred Gerlach, Liberal party chairman, and several speakers at the convention made it clear that they interpreted the message as a command and that there was nothing to do but comply.

Compensation to be offered: Gottfried Engelmann, part owner of a textile factory in Glauchau, Saxony, told the delegates that he was ready "to sell out to the state, indicating that the East German regime was willing to offer compensation."

Werner Zinke of Berlin, part owner of the Zeuke & Wegwerth Corp., East Germany's largest producers of model railway trains, said he saw his future as an employee of a "socialist plant."

Mr. Gerlach warned craftsmen that they must give up "all egoism and the search for profits." Instead, he said, they should join together into "collectives" and thus "make use of the advantages of socialist production."

The Communist party paper Neues Deutschland and other East German news media did not report any dissent or protest at the convention over the nationalization.

According to the latest East German statistics, private enterprises still make up 5.7 percent of the gross national product, while factories with 50 percent state ownership represent 8.7 percent. Private craftsmen and companies have been stringently taxed since 1956 yet many tradesmen have been able to make out well.

There was no explanation why the regime decided to crack down on private enterprises, tolerated until now because of the shortage in consumer goods and the dearth of repair and spare-parts facilities.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. (10 per cent)	2.5064	2.5052
Belgian franc	43.75-78	43.75-78
Deutsche mark	3.1745-49	3.1730-45
Danish krona	6.8685-75	6.8675-85
Scand.	27.25-15	27.10-15
Free Fr. 100	5.477-075	5.4730-70
Guilder	3.1732-42	3.1734-46
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	587.50-59	587.30-60
Peseta	65.905	65.917-92
Schilling	23.51-18	23.18-12
Sw. krona	4.7642-52	4.7645-55
Swiss franc	5.4570-75	5.4565-75
Yen	302.50	302.75

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AEG-Telefunken to Cut Dividend

AEG-Telefunken announces it will cut its dividend for 1971 to 5 DM a share from the 8 DM paid in 1970. The electronics company says that despite higher 1971 group sales of 10 billion marks, a rise of 8.7 percent over 1970, sharply rising costs, an unsatisfactory market situation and in some cases sharp price declines led to shrinking profits in the office machinery sector and substantial losses in some other divisions. Good results in the group's other sectors could not compensate for these adverse trends, nor could streamlining and selected price increases, the company adds. For the current year, AEG-Telefunken says it expects a 6 percent growth in worldwide sales.

Japan Builds 48% of World Ships

Almost half the tonnage of world shipping launched last year was built by Japan, Lloyd's register of merchant ships reports. Japan claimed 48.2 percent of shipbuilding—11,922,495 tons—well ahead of second-placed Sweden with 7.4 percent, West Germany, 6.5 percent and Britain, 5 percent.

Japan, Russia in Siberian Project

The Soviet Union and Japan have exchanged letters on developing pulp resources in Siberia, their third joint project for development of

resources in that region, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reports. The letters call for prompt enforcement of the basic contract concluded in December between Japan Ship Trading Co. and the Soviet Foreign Trade Corp. on development of industrial chips and broad-leaf pulp resources. Under the contract, the Soviet Union will supply industrial chips and broad-leaf pulp to Japan in exchange for machines, equipment and material.

Nippon Mining Has Ore Discovery

Nippon Mining says it has discovered two non-ferrous ore bodies on a concession it holds in the Asama area of Shikoku's Ehime Province. The company says it has carried out trial borings at two locations where veins of copper and copper-lead-zinc showed surface outcroppings. Nippon Mining declines to estimate total ore reserves at either location, saying that exploration work is expected to continue throughout 1972.

Train Reaches Record 170 MPH

A newly-built electric train clocked a record 170 miles an hour in a test run on the San'yo line, the state-run Japan National Railways reports. Officials say the railway's previous record of 160 mph was set in a test run on the Tokaido line March 30, 1963. Authorities say they plan to run trains on the San'yo line at a maximum speed of 150 mph and of 131 mph on the Tokaido line.

GM Development Tentatively Sure

Wankel Project Holds Investor Pitfalls

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ)—The Wankel rotary engine is coming, it is said in Detroit and on Wall Street, and the piston engine is departing. There is some truth, some speculation and some fiction in what is being said.

The light, small, relatively inexpensive rotary engine will be introduced into at least some U.S.-made cars on a major scale—but not this year or the next or the next. It simply has not been decided whether the Wankel will completely replace the piston engine, and the whole idea of using Wankels could be abandoned at any time over the next several years. In any event, it would become a major factor only gradually and only beginning in the latter half of this decade—an evolution, not a revolution.

As far as business and the stock market are concerned, the Wankel could produce some big winners and some big losers—but at this early date it is all but impossible to sort them out.

Far Ahead of Others
General Motors is far ahead of Ford and Chrysler in work on adapting the Wankel to U.S. cars. Ford is racing to catch up; Chrysler is barely beginning.

Ford, Chrysler and American

Union Boycotts Chrysler-Made Foreign Autos

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ)—The United Auto Workers (UAW) West Coast region today launched a consumer boycott of two car lines being imported by Chrysler Corp.—the Dodge Colt, made in Japan by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., and the Plymouth Cricket, made in England by Chrysler U.K. Ltd.

West Coast UAW director Paul Schrade said the boycott is tied to efforts to get Chrysler to reopen its Los Angeles assembly plant, which was closed last year. He charged that "Chrysler took the \$100 million it would have cost to bring out a U.S.-made subcompact and invested it in Japan so that it could import the Colt."

It is still working on the development of related parts, such as special transmissions, that would be needed, and it will not be until 1973 that GM conducts any major field tests—a prerequisite to any final decision to start commercial production.

In the autumn of 1974, GM may start producing a limited number of Wankel-powered cars for sale—probably a high-performance, relatively expensive variation of the Vega. But the volume probably will not exceed 30,000. If that model is well-received, GM could start phasing in Wankels into other cars starting in 1975.

GM president Edward Cole, an engineer, who has personally shepherded the Wankel project, says there are no more big breakthroughs needed before GM can produce usable rotary engines now that it has solved the problem of the life of rotor seals. He says GM now is trying to "optimize" the engine—work out the best possible design and production process to yield low cost, high reliability and good performance. "If I weren't optimistic, I wouldn't be spending the corporation's money," he says.

GM is not the only auto maker racing to get into Wankel production. Japan's biggest auto makers have licenses to develop Wankels, and Toyota Kogyo, a smaller firm, has been producing Wankel engine cars for several years. A group of European auto makers have some Wankel-engine prototype cars under development.

Oil refiners have been forced, through the price freeze, to sell oil derivatives below the price they paid for the crude oil they import.

He said the adjustment of price increases would be "selective," but he would not specify whether the 5 percent increase limit means an average for the economy as a whole, or for individual groups of articles, or the limit of the price increase for any individual article.

The 5 percent provision has been repeatedly questioned by members of parliament as "unrealistic" in view of the record 20 percent inflation in Yugoslavia last year, despite the original price freeze introduced in October, 1970.

Meanwhile, economic sources quoted semi-official reports that a 35 percent price increase of gasoline and oil derivatives is due to help the oil industry operate without losses.

Oil refiners have been forced, through the price freeze, to sell oil derivatives below the price they paid for the crude oil they import.

He said the adjustment of price increases would be "selective," but he would not specify whether the 5 percent increase limit means an average for the economy as a whole, or for individual groups of articles, or the limit of the price increase for any individual article.

The 5 percent provision has been repeatedly questioned by members of parliament as "unrealistic" in view of the record 20 percent inflation in Yugoslavia last year, despite the original price freeze introduced in October, 1970.

Meanwhile, economic sources quoted semi-official reports that a 35 percent price increase of gasoline and oil derivatives is due to help the oil industry operate without losses.

Oil refiners have been forced, through the price freeze, to sell oil derivatives below the price they paid for the crude oil they import.

He said the adjustment of price increases would be "selective," but he would not specify whether the 5 percent increase limit means an average for the economy as a whole, or for individual groups of articles, or the limit of the price increase for any individual article.

The 5 percent provision has been repeatedly questioned by members of parliament as "unrealistic" in view of the record 20 percent inflation in Yugoslavia last year, despite the original price freeze introduced in October, 1970.

Meanwhile, economic sources quoted semi-official reports that a 35 percent price increase of gasoline and oil derivatives is due to help the oil industry operate without losses.

Oil refiners have been forced, through the price freeze, to sell oil derivatives below the price they paid for the crude oil they import.

He said the adjustment of price increases would be "selective," but he would not specify whether the 5 percent increase limit means an average for the economy as a whole, or for individual groups of articles, or the limit of the price increase for any individual article.

The 5 percent provision has been repeatedly questioned by members of parliament as "unrealistic" in view of the record 20 percent inflation in Yugoslavia last year, despite the original price freeze introduced in October, 1970.

Meanwhile, economic sources quoted semi-official reports that a 35 percent price increase of gasoline and oil derivatives is due to help the oil industry operate without losses.

Oil refiners have been forced, through the price freeze, to sell oil derivatives below the price they paid for the crude oil they import.

Bank Doubts U.S. Aim for GNP Growth

Report Cites Weakness In Consumer Buying

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—Lack of strength in consumer buying puts in doubt official estimates of a \$100 billion gain in this year's gross national product, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

In its monthly survey, the bank said that the generally "mixed character" of recent business news "has clearly enlarged the ranks of those who are skeptical" about a \$100 billion rise.

For these estimates to retain a "sense of reasonableness," the first-quarter gain in GNP probably would have to be in excess of \$20 billion, the bank said, adding that such an outcome "is becoming increasingly unlikely."

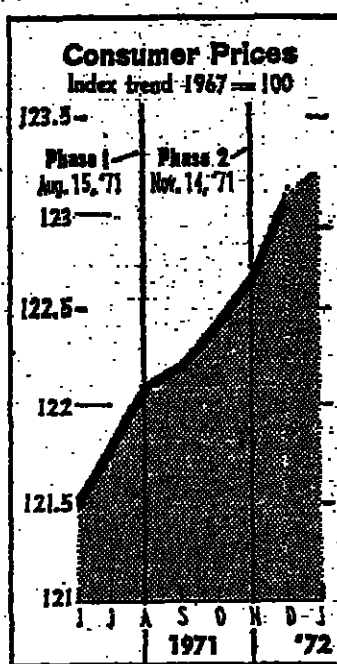
The key reason for this is that consumer buying "still isn't showing any real strength," the bank said. In fact, the bank added, by a literal reading of retail trade statistics, there has been no recent improvement at all.

Morgan said the flatness in consumer buying "may be due in part" to the rather confusing nature of recent income and tax developments whereby tax reduction resulted in smaller take-home pay.

The bank also cited "psychological" explanations for caution on the part of consumers. It said the consumer and the businessman alike are affected by a "general malaise" stemming from an unsettled national mood.

The bank said that in this situation the administration may be tempted to intensify fiscal stimulus, but added that concern over how to finance the prospective deficits already expected may be "itself a major reason why people are troubled."

"It is not inconceivable that the buying mood could change very suddenly if there is a bunching of favorable news items," which underscores the advisability of "not opening the spigots of policy stimulus much further just yet," the bank said.



Cost of Living Up .1% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP)—Consumer prices rose a modest 0.1 percent in January, despite administration expectations that they would advance more rapidly in the three months following the end of the wage-price freeze.

The government said today that higher prices for meats, new cars, and some services were largely offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables, clothing, used cars, and gasoline in January.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the consumer price index advanced to 123.2 percent of the 1967 average, 3.4 percent above a year ago. This means a representative cross-section of goods and services that cost \$10 in 1967 now requires \$12.32. Put another way, the dollar is now worth about 81 cents in terms of 1967 purchasing power.

Adjusted for seasonal differences, consumer prices rose 0.3 percent compared to an 0.4 percent rise in December.

The prices of all items subject to controls in Phase 2 increased by 0.1 percent, compared to an 0.2 percent increase in December.

Profit-Taking Erodes Early N.Y. Price Gain

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT)—The stock market moved sideways again today in a fairly active trading. An effort at a morning rally that faded in the afternoon virtually mirrored yesterday's performance on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead 2.63 at 11:50 a.m., settled back from then on and closed with a loss of 1.58 at 911.88.

Volume totaled 18.71 million shares, slightly above yesterday's 16.67 million. Some analysts are saying that the relatively low volume that has accompanied recent trendless sessions indicates selling pressure is minimal.

A host of issues reacted to news developments. Du Pont, the huge chemical company, confirmed that it is developing its own version of a semi-conductor, nonobscure contact lens and this was bad news for the other companies in the business.

Delayed Opening
An imbalance of orders forced a delayed opening in Bausch & Lomb, the only company that already has government approval to market a soft lens. The stock finished down 11 3/8 at 174 1/2.

Union Corp., a company that has not yet received approval to stock its soft lens, dropped 1 3/8 to close at 14 5/8 in active trading. Du Pont, meanwhile, attracted speculative interest and finished with a gain of 5/8 at 159 7/8 after trading as high as 161 1/8 earlier in the session.

In another speculative situation, Natomas announced an offshore oil discovery near southeast Sumatra, and its stock shot up 5 1/8 to close at 18 7/8.

Curious-Wright retained its position atop the active list, and closed up 1/2 at 28 1/2 amid continuing speculation about the new Wankel rotary combustion engine, for which it has the North American manufacturing license.

Texas Gulf Sulphur added another 3/8 to yesterday's burst and closed at 20 1/4 as second-most-active issue. The company had

reported a sharp 1971 earnings decline, which Wall Street apparently had anticipated.

Lockheed Aircraft gained 3/4 to close at 14 in a play not unlike the one affecting Curtiss-Wright. While the latter company's rights to the Wankel engine may put it indirectly in a position to profit from a low-pollution combustion engine, Lockheed has indicated it could produce a battery for a nonpolluting electric car.

First National Stores gained 1 1/4 to 35 3/4. Katy Industries, which was up 1/8 at 13 1/2, has submitted a proposed tender offer to First National shareholders.

Amer Up Slightly
Prices were mixed in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amer index rose 0.02 at 27.62. Volume aggregated 5.57 million shares, versus 5.53 million yesterday.

In the OTC market, NASDAQ activity included Bank 28 1/4, up 1/8; Bonanza, 13 1/4, up 1/8; Penn Offshore Gas, 9 3/4, off 1/8; and Security Pacific Bank, 27 1/2, up 3/4.

On the bond market, corporates closed unchanged, while government intermediates lost 1/8 to 1 1/4 point in quiet trading activity.

Lockheed Absenteeism
Draws U.S. Criticism

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—Congressional investigators recommended today that the Air Force consider whether it can take financial action against Lockheed Aircraft Corp. over absenteeism by employees working on the giant C-5A cargo plane.

The new move was proposed by the General Accounting Office (GAO), which said in a random study it found 8.6 percent of the production assembly employees were absent from their work stations.

The GAO study, which was part of a larger investigation into Lockheed's production costs, found that the company's absenteeism rate was significantly higher than that of other major defense contractors.

The GAO also found that Lockheed's production costs were significantly higher than those of other major defense contractors, and that the company's production schedule was consistently behind schedule.

The GAO's findings are part of a larger investigation into Lockheed's production costs, which is being conducted by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

The committee is looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of a conspiracy between Lockheed and the CIA to develop a new type of aircraft carrier.

Du Pont Preparing Advanced New Soft Lens

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ)—Du Pont is jumping into one of the hottest fields that Wall Street has seen in years—soft contact lenses.

The giant chemical company has developed a lens that doctors and optometrists who have seen it say could make present soft contacts obsolete.

Ironically, the Du Pont development, which may take several years to reach the market, comes at a time when soft-lens companies, bidding for a place in the lucrative market, are coming under increasing pressure from a more vigilant Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The agency, observers say, is alarmed at reports of bacterial contamination of the lenses that have been publicized in recent months.

This means that FDA marketing approval of new soft lenses, and the expected big earnings, may be a lot farther off than Wall Street imagines, perhaps several years. With Du Pont's lens on the horizon, some analysts say, profits for some lens manufacturers may never materialize.

Bausch & Lomb, the only company to

win FDA marketing approval for its soft lenses, soon will be asked to supply new data on the safety of its lenses, eye-care professionals say.

There is speculation that the FDA will go even further and impose some type of control on the sale of the Bausch & Lomb lens so the agency could exert greater supervision of the product. Such an action could severely limit sales of the lenses.

In Rochester, Bausch & Lomb officials said they are aware of "nothing to indicate" that the FDA will seek to further control the sale of its soft lens, Reuters reported.

Approval Expected
Crittin Laboratories, a subsidiary of Prigotronics Inc., should get FDA marketing approval for its soft lens before the summer, industry sources believe. But it is expected that this approval will place sharp limits on the sales, permitting use only as a bandage for diseased eyes. Normally, approval on this basis would not prevent doctors from also prescribing the lens for correction of eyesight, the highly

lucrative market currently monopolized by Bausch & Lomb.

Union Corp., another contender for soft-lens profits, is expected to get FDA approval soon to test its lenses on humans.

But one well-informed source says the FDA's requirements for exhaustive testing and the amount of red tape involved could mean that it will take Union about three years to get marketing approval.

Du Pont, meanwhile, is avoiding any possibility of adverse publicity by simply declining to talk about its new lens. Paul White, of the Massachusetts College of Optometry, who is helping Du Pont with the lens testing, stresses that it could be several years before the lens gets onto the market. He will not comment on reports that it is made of Teflon.

Nor will he discuss reports that the lens can be permeated by oxygen. Like all living tissue, eye tissue needs oxygen. Researchers have been critical of many of the soft lenses that are being developed because, it is thought, oxygen cannot pass through them.

Buying or Selling Puts and Calls?

For those investors involved in buying and selling of Puts and Calls, Harris, Upham maintains a fully staffed, highly experienced Option Department. For further information on how these services may be of value to you, contact either of the offices listed below.

HARRIS, UPHAM & CO

INCORPORATED

Est. 1895

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Inc.

Main office: New York City • 68 Offices in the U. S.

GENEVA

14 Rue de la Corrairie

Telephone: 24-43-60

ZURICH

Zürliendstrasse 59

Telephone: 35-06-00

50th milan trade fair

youthful in its dynamism
mature in its experience

During its fifty years Milan Fair has made constant progress, and in the period that followed the last war it rose to a place of honour among the great fairs of the world.

Here are some of the figures for the annual exhibition cycle May 1970 to April 1971: 42 specialized trade shows as well as the general trade fair □ 26,316 exhibitors □ 1,496,237 sq.m. of display sites and premises □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 72 countries officially participating □ over 4 million visitors, including 120,276 from 130 countries of all continents.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

The Advance Catalogue, listing 80% of all exhibits shown at the big April trade fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Visitors' Cards and information may be obtained from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Comm. Pierre Lamperti, 4 Rue de Léningrad, 75 Paris 8^e ☎ 522-72-88.

MIGROS BANK

(Wholly owned by Switzerland's largest retail distributors, The Federation of Migros)

Branch in Basel (Switzerland)

Principally for European and Overseas customers.

- We offer comprehensive services in the banking field
- with a wide variety of accounts
- and the possibility of trading on all world stock exchanges

We know the importance of our customers' money. That's why we take good care of it.

Total Assets sfr. 880,000,000
Capital and Reserves sfr. 66,000,000

MIGROS BANK

St. Jakobstrasse 7, P.O. Box, CH-4002 Basel

Cable Address: Migrosbank Basel

Tel.: 239970 Telex: 63571

-1977-78—Stocks and	\$b.	Net	-1977-78—Stocks and	\$b.	Net	-1977-78—Stocks and	\$b.
100			100			100	

ITF SVC pr 4	4	154	154	154	154
--------------	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Olympian Sets Pace In Detroit

Boucha Scores For Red Wings

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP)—Detroit climbed into sole possession of fourth place in the National Hockey League East, overcoming a 4-0 deficit to edge Toronto 4-3, before a home-record crowd of 15,012.

Olympian Henry Boucha, who is playing his first NHL game after signing a contract Monday, scored Detroit's first goal.

Nick Libet scored two goals, including the winner at 9:50 of the final period. They were his and 5th of the year.

The Wings and Maple Leafs tied into the game tied for fourth with 50 points each.

Bill Collins and Red Berenson scored the other Red Wing goals, while the Leafs scored three goals.

Donato built his lead on first-period goals by Dave Keon and Al Henderson, and scores in second-period by Henderson and Darryl Sittler.

Rangers 7, Canadiens 3

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (NYT)—New York Rangers rallied from a three-goal deficit late in the third period to rout the Montreal Canadiens, 7-3.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.

Don Batelli, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them assisted by the left wing, Larry Rupp.



THREE'S A CROWD—Steve Atkinson of the Buffalo Sabres finds little room between Pittsburgh Penguins' Duane Rupp, No. 2, and Bryan Watson.

'Al Sparks Knocked Me Out? Not Al Sparks,' Said Gray Some Hours Before He Died

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 23 (AP)—Stewart Gray, knocked out in the seventh round Monday night while trying to fulfill a dream, died last night of injuries suffered in his fight with Canadian light-heavyweight champion Al Sparks.

Gray, born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, was fighting out of Toronto, went into a coma after his title bid was stopped. He regained consciousness for about two hours before slipping back into a coma from which he never recovered.

He died at 11:15 p.m., 24 hours after the bout, in the Winnipeg General Hospital.

A spokesman for the hospital said the exact cause of death would not be known until after an autopsy.

Gray underwent two hours of surgery yesterday morning to relieve intra-cranial pressure from a severe concussion.

His manager, Irv Ungerman, said Gray's first words during his brief period of consciousness were:

"Al Sparks? Al Sparks knocked me out? Not Al Sparks."

Gray is survived by his widow, Carmella, a 4-year-old son and infant daughter.

Gray had won 13 fights, lost 11 and had two draws prior to Monday night.

George Chuvale, Canadian heavy eight champion and a close friend of Gray's, called the death "tragic... such a waste."

"I just can't understand it. He was a well-conditioned fighter. It meant so much to him."

Chuvale immediately called off his fight with Muhammad Ali, which had been scheduled for March 13.

"I'm in no shape to fight right now for a little while," Chuvale said. "I couldn't... let alone fight for it. It's a tough business, but Gray's death doesn't alter my thinking on boxing. I've seen fighters killed in the ring before. It's a tough business, but that's the way life is."

Sparks, who spent several hours at Gray's bedside yesterday, was not available for comment.

The Manitoba Boxing and Wrestling Commission opened a hearing into the incident earlier in the day and is continuing its investigation today.

Norm Cusson of the commission said Ungerman, who returned to Toronto a few hours before the bout died, is expected to appear before the commission. He said if Ungerman does not appear today, a subpoena will be issued.

Winnipeg city police also have launched an investigation.

Ungerman said he knew his boxer was in trouble after the sixth round when Sparks' stinging right to the head buckled Gray's knees.

"The only punch thrown in the seventh round was the left by Sparks that ended it, officially at 24 seconds."

There have been more than 280 ring fatalities since World War II.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Gray's death was the first of a boxer since 1964.

Maryland Wakes Up To Victory Beats Richmond After Slow Start

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—"We can't get up for the little ones," said Maryland coach Charles (Lefty) Driesell.

Fortunately, Lefty's 12th-ranked Terrapins found some inspiration after the half-time intermission last night, outscored Richmond 10-2 in the opening four minutes of the second half and rolled to a 76-61 victory over the Spiders.

Richmond led 38-31 at the half before the host Terps, en route to their 19th victory in 22 games, went on their tear, sparked by sophomore Tom McMillen, who scored 19 of his game-high 25 points in the second half.

"I knew Richmond would do what it did—bringing its big men out to slow down the game—but luckily we overcame it," said Driesell.

"I was hoping for an easy game on the bench tonight, but that seems to be the kind of team we are," he said. The coach praised junior guard Bob Rupp, a reserve who came in and scored 11 points. Roger Hatcher scored 19 to lead the Spiders, who have a 16-16 win-loss record.

In last night's other major action, Wisconsin rallied to whip Purdue, 86-69, in Indiana routed Illinois, 90-71, in Big Ten play; Southern Methodist beat Texas Tech, 97-73, and Texas A-M outlasted Baylor, 101-85, in overtime in Southwest Conference play. In a slowdown affair, Virginia Military edged William-Mary, 37-35, in overtime.

Wisconsin blew a five-point half-time lead before Leon Howard, the Badgers' leading scorer with 18 points, sank two free throws and a pair of free throws in the closing minutes to cool off the Bollweavers.

Indiana, with John Wright scoring 26 points and John Riter 23, posted its fifth straight Big Ten triumph, putting away Illinois in the opening minutes by streaking to a 31-9 lead.

SMU's Ruben Triplett led all scorers with 26 points, 14 of them at the free-throw line, where the Mustangs hit 33-of-45 attempts to trip Tech.

Texas A-M, remaining in a tie atop the Southwest Conference with SMU, stalled its way to victory in the overtime against Baylor with Jeff Overhouse topping the Aggies with 22 points.

And VMI's Keydell, winning for the first time in 11 Southern Conference games, beat the Indians 69-58, with a 1-minute 28-second play by Bob Frank, the game's leading scorer with 12 points.

East

Penn State 81, Johns (NY) 73

Syracuse 81, Cornell 72

Baylor 81, Texas Tech 73

Providence 81, Assumption 77

Clarkson 81, St. Lawrence 70

NYU 81, St. John's 73

Laurens 81, Cortland 73

Amherst 81, Coast Guard 73

Richmond 81, St. Albans 73

Texas 81, Arizona 73

Buffalo 81, St. Genes 73

Marquette 81, St. Mary's 73

South

Ohio 81, Loyola (IL) 73

Portland 81, Notre Dame 73

Calicut 81, St. Francis 73

Geo. Wash. 81, Colby 73

South Fla. 81, Fla. Tech 73

St. Louis 81, St. Louis 73

Baltimore 81, Mount St. Mary's 73

Midwest

Texas A-M 81, Baylor 73

St. Mary's (Tex.) 81, St. Edwards 73

SMU 81, Texas Tech 73

Texas 81, Arizona 73

Texas Christian 81, Rice 73

West

Fugate 81, Chapman 73

Loyola (Cal.) 81, St. Las Vegas 73

American Hoopster Scores Points in France

By John Vincour

VILLEURBANNE, France (AP)—There's of Purk and Mardy and Alain Gilles and a buddy down from Paris for the day, just sitting at the bar and knocking down the Alsatian draft beer, just sitting and grabbing at the peanuts with their big jump-shooting hands.

With the exception of Gilles, as hawk-faced as a Sioux and captain of the French national team, they are all Americans, basketball driftwood that has washed up in France, stars to Gallic eyes, but men who admit there is no guarantee they would be winners in the Wednesday three-man league back at P.S. 154.

The bar is called Le Dribble and features the treacherous dribble cocktail, which Gilles says nobody ever orders. Not here in Villeurbanne anyway, a kind of French Jersey City that grows low and grey across the river from Lyons. The friend down from Paris is talking:

"We're out in Nivange, by the Belgian border. Ugliest town in the world, mud running in the street like a tide. Black, disgusting. We got dressed into our warmup suits and they run us out into the gym and the crowd is screaming bloody murder. Arabs, Italians, Turks, all these guys from the mills. But we don't stop running. We go right under the basket and out into a parking lot. It's freezing like crazy and the mud is up to our ankles and we're throwing the ball around. The manager says we're warming up outside because the crowd would know rivets at us otherwise. Twenty-five minutes of that and when the sun starts to melt the frozen solid, blue and slapping all over from the mud on my shoes. Of course we get beat. The next day the local paper says, 'L'Américain était plutôt décevant'—the American was rather disappointing. But who the hell did they expect? 'The Big O'?"

Of Purk shakes his head. He's seen equal or worse: the town in Belgium where they built the municipal outdoor court on a 20 percent grade so the water would drain off easier; the arena in Nantes where the floor is concrete and the temperature so cold you can see your breath; the gym in Calcutta where there is something like a carpet covering the court and the players can't hear themselves running or the ball bouncing.

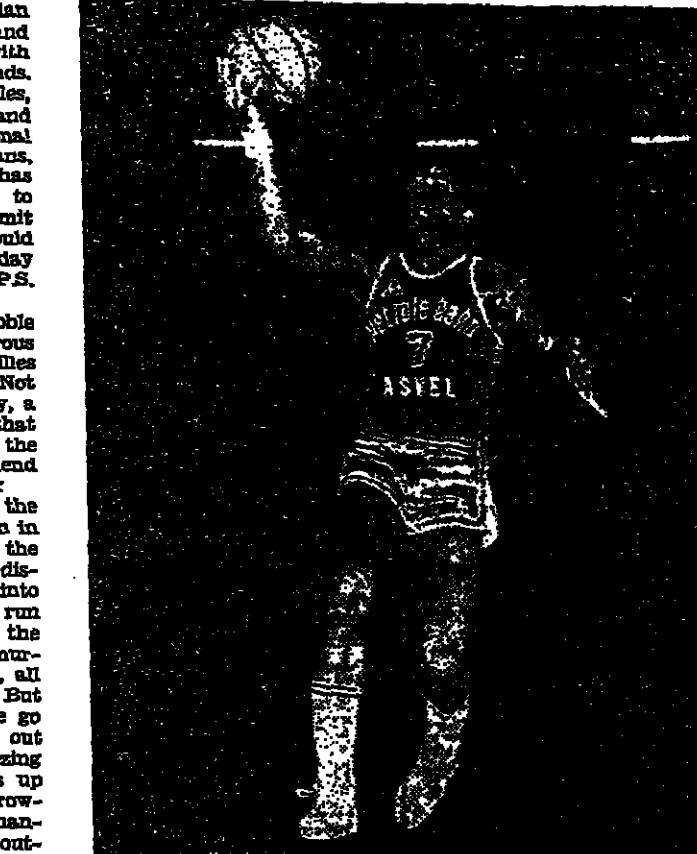
Of Purk shakes his head again and says in a very low voice that everybody catches just the same: "Beats working though." And there is silent agreement.

From Bluffton to Paris

Of Purk is Bob Purkiser, a 29-year-old basketball man from Purdue via Bluffton, Ind., just outside Fort Wayne.

He is a league of hysterical dribbling and an increasingly popular and paying outside shot makes him one of the best players in France. Mike Mardy, who plays with him at

Bob Purkiser, From Purdue, Now a Star at Villeurbanne



Bob Purkiser makes his move.

Villeurbanne, the French champions, is a 6-foot-9-inch disappointment from West New York, N.J., who hasn't been in a game since Christmas. Even by French standards, his coaches think he is too slow.

Purkiser and Mardy are two of the approximately 60 Americans now playing in the two French basketball leagues. Dozens of others, including a handful of first-rate players, labor in Spain, Italy, Belgium and Austria, trying to score points, teach fundamentals to their teammates, and to stay away as long as possible from going back to the "real life" in the United States of boring jobs and county REC league basketball.

Of its European neighbors, France offers the softest underbelly for the American penetration. First, the quality of play is so mediocre—France finished 16th in a European tournament this fall—as to turn almost any non-artistic tank into a 20-point-per-game man.

The rules generously allow two foreigners on every team and television has transformed "le basket" from a childless proletarian diversion to an increasingly popular and paying sport.

Basketball is best liked in the kind of small French city like Rheims, Wis., or Anderson, Ind., that championed the early pro teams in the United States during the 1930s and '40s. Paris has three clubs in the major league, but the real fan support comes from communities like Reims in central France, Deauville in the dismal northern mining country and Villeurbanne.

"Scht, Bob, t'es la forme!" The question gets posed to Purkiser 20 times a day as he drifts around Villeurbanne from Le Café de la Poste to Le Café de la Poste, the bar where he and Mardy play. "Hey, Bob, you in shape?" everyone wants to know. "Oa va, oa va," Of Purk tells them and winces from the slaps on the back. L'après-midi follows and Purkiser accepts a Dubonnet with polite thanks. "Can't hurt you, Bob," another fan says. In 10 minutes at the bar at La Poste, he shakes five hands, turns down more aperitifs and gets kisses on both cheeks from the owner's wife. "I'll eat formidable, mon Bob," she says.

Help Is Everywhere

Back in his apartment, Tony Joe White on the tape recorder and a poster of Rick Mont on the wall, Purkiser says, "It's like high school again." He summarizes: the wife of his English tutor does his washing for him and a fan at the post

office arranges things so he can call his girl friend in Belgium free. Restaurants offer him meals and the Villeurbanne club provides the apartment and a little blue Renault.

Most of Purkiser's French teammates have jobs with the companies of the club's directors, but Of Purk is officially a student. He describes his French as improving and the truth is that Of Purk has all day to work on the imperfect and subjective because Villeurbanne asks only that he come to practice and show up for games.

In theory, French basketball is amateur, but in fact a player like Purkiser is paid. He will say nothing about it, and Villeurbanne will deny it, but the going season rate for a well-thought-of American is between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

"I like it here fine," says Purkiser, who is red-straight and blond, the way the French think all Americans should look. "I can tell you that I don't like to hear Americans saying the French are unfriendly. It's that you've got to adjust."

Purkiser came to Villeurbanne from a team in Antwerp, where he materialized after shooting baskets for the U.S. Army. Mardy, however, came slightly unseen, merchandised by a recruiting agent, a kind of "French Connection" in reverse, who deals mainly in U.S. pivot men for European buyers.

But of all the Americans in French basketball, the little men who cannot shoot straight, the middle-sized corner men who cannot rebound, the 6-8ers who drown in great backboards in pain after three fastbreaks. Mardy is the only one who has not found acceptance.

"We got a basketball with no back inside," says Tony. Ticket taker at Villeurbanne's home games and owner of Tony's restaurant.

Mardy, who played a year at Princeton before quitting over a disagreement with the coach, says it hard. Even more than the other Americans, he was the type of kid who could climb his eyes and hear an announcer doing the play-by-play of a Knick game in his head: "Reed holds the ball, now gives it to Bradley who screens for Mardy. Mardy fires. Good."

Although he doesn't like any psychological probing of his own motives, he admits: "Playing basketball in France is a fantasy-trip that a lot of guys are indulging themselves in. If they were tougher and more honest with themselves they'd be doing other things, more grown up."

"But in my case, I defend coming over here. I'd never have gotten to Europe. It's been kind of expanding actually. I just didn't fit into their ways. France is a team, just scrumming and shooting. There is one coach for practice—his first name is Jesus—and then another for the games. It's been a basketball zero for me. I'm going back to New Jersey. Mardy faces life."

Black Athletes Ask Guarantee For Education

EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 23 (AP)—Black athletes at Michigan State University yesterday gave school officials a list of seven proposals designed to insure black athletes an education when they attend Michigan State.

